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Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

Earnings and Hours in April, 1954

IN April, 1954, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1954).

results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1954). In the enquiry of April, 1954, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 2,800 additional employers. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland employers were asked, because of the late date of Easter, to render their returns for the first pay-week in May, 1954. In Scotland returns were to relate to the last pay-week in April, as is the normal practice. References to earnings and hours in "April, 1954," in this article and its accompanying Tables should be understood to refer to these pay-weeks. Employers were asked for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the week of the return, of the aggregate earnings of those wageearners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such work

of shift-work systems, if any, in operation in the week of the return and the number of shift workers working on each system.

system. The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1954, or to be employing no wageearners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 68,600, of which approximately 63,700 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was $6\frac{3}{4}$ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wageearners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1954, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 303 and 304, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 305 and 306.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1954

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1954, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups and for all the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in April, 1954. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries. In computing the averages for April, 1954, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as repre-

In computing the averages for April, 1954, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 52s. 5d. and the hours worked averaged 21.8. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of

105s. 3d. would not have altered, and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the great majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 6d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1954*

Industry Group	Men (21 year and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
liferous mining pro- ducts other than coal	202 4	94 0	100 7	68 0	174 5
Chemical and allied trades	201 6	87 7	103 0	65 7	174 6
Metal manufacture	220 11	91 9	112 11	70 0	206 3
Engineering, shipbuilding	and and	- The state		19.9.81	Cart and a
and electrical goods	210 6	78 8	114 2	69 8	182 10
Vehicles	219 0	76 1	123 3	76 0	196 4
Metal goods not else- where specified	207 11	80 2	103 9	11 0	100 0
Precision instruments.	207 11	00 2	103 9	66 2	166 0
jewellery, etc	205 0	77 2	110 1	66 3	160 10
Textiles	188 4	83 9	107 7	75 5	135 4
Leather, leather goods		in propagation and a			
and fur	181 0	80 4	99 3	60 3	139 9
Clothing	177 5	73 11	100 10	60 2	112 11
Food, drink and tobacco	178 7	76 3	98 4	64 3	141 6
Manufactures of wood and cork.	187 2	78 9	105 11	61 4	160 7
Paper and printing	218 0	79 7	105 11	$61 \ 4 \ 60 \ 2$	168 9
Other manufacturing in-	210 0	13 1	100 10	00 2	100 9
dustries	207 1	84 11	104 3	66 8	161 10
A CALL TRANSPORT STREET					
All manufacturing in-			avia Contracto	Red Char	
dustries	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
Vining and anomina	100 T & 21	Racial	311.1370	and the second	C COCCART
(excluding coal)	190 1	102 0	106 3	2	184 8
Building and contracting	193 1	89 4	91 9	2	183 1
Gas, electricity and water	180 3	85 10	101 3	8	174 5
Transport and communi-	100 5	00 10	IOI J	3	174 5
cation (excluding rail-		ALC ALL DI	CIPT SIGNI	WA MOE	
ways, London Trans-		1198 578	123-13-13	State State	
port and British Road	100 0		- Participation	STREET OF	STATES
Services)	183 6	82 11	140 4	ş	176 8
sovernment service	151 9	82 8	93 5	57 0	141 7
Boverminent service	151 9	02 0	93 3	5/ 0	141 /
Il the above, including				and the second	
manufacturing indus-		FOR THE DE	It be fourn	REPARS MU	

It should be observed that the figures shown in the above Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 303 and 304 are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, *e.g.*, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages pre-vailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1954

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1954, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 305 and 306. The Table below shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the esti-mated total numbers of wage earners employed in these inducting mated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

* The averages for "all workers " have been calculated by applying the estimated to all numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry ; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received for that industry ; those for men by applying the vertice of the industry is and boys, women and girls. As explained in the second paragraph on page 299, returns for England, Wales and Northern Ireland related to the first pay-week in May, 1954.
 — Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 303 to 306, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 55s. 4d. in April, 1954, and the hours worked averaged 16-0.
 Th the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a evek) have been included on the basis of two part-times being taken as representing one full-time.
 The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

³ The industry returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages. || So far as national government service is concerned, industrial employees have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and Local Government Service".

these other industries of a state of a state

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over) ⁺	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Ireatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	Hours	Hours	Hours	'Hours	Hours
other than coal	49.9	44.9	41.4	42.6	47.9
Chemical and allied trades	48.4	44.3	42.5	42.6	46.9
Metal manufacture	48.0	43.6	41.6	42.9	47.3
Engineering, shipbuilding	48.9	11.2	10 5	10 (17.5
and electrical goods	48.9	44·3 44·0	42.5 42.4	42.6 42.2	47.5
Metal goods not else-	47.5	44.0	42.4	42.2	46.7
where specified	47.9	44.3	41.5	42.6	45.7
Precision instruments,			11 5	72 0	45 1
jewellery, etc	46.7	44.0	41.8	43.5	44.9
Fextiles	48.3	45.1	42.2	43.2	44.7
Leather, leather goods		0.0	ALL AND		
and fur	46.5	44.2	41.1	42.9	44.3
Clothing	44.5	43.6 44.6	40·4 43·1	41.7	41.6
Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood	49.0	44.0	43.1	43.4	46.6
and cork	46.8	44.6	41.5	42.4	45.7
Paper and printing	47.4	44.3	42.8	43.4	45.7
Other manufacturing in-				10 1	-15 1
dustries	49.5	44.6	42.6	42.9	46.7
					- Barting
All manufacturing in- dustries	48.2	11.2	10.0	10 5	ALL STREET
dustries	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
Mining and quarrying	Contraction of the	and the second	BAR STOR	Parah M. Trail	Tointo Cal
(excluding coal)	49.1	44.8	41.4	S	48.8
Building and contracting	49.1	46.5	39.5	son con	48.8
Gas, electricity and water	48.2 .	45.0	40.6	and	47.9
fransport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans- port and British Road	STREET.	Bun II	ingender V. Her	States	
Services)	50.1	45.6	45.5	ş	49.5
National and local	La de Carron (a la	no-3- cini	noisni	BOPEL .	1201
government service	45.7	43.6	40.3	39.3	44.9
Il the above, including			eb	udrorliek	the

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in

April, 1954

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 305 and 306 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1954, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

48.3 44.7 42.0 42.7 46.5

Hourly Earnings in April, 1954

manufacturing tries¶.....

The next Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1954, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 305 and 306.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1954

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers
Treatment of non-metal liferous mining products	d.	d.	d. /	d	d.
other than coal	48.7	25.1	29.2	19.2	43.7
Chemical and allied trades	50.0	23.7	29.1	18.5	44.6
Aetal manufacture	55.2	25.3	32.6	19.6	52.3
Engineering, shipbuilding	and the second	and the second		1.210.000	
and electrical goods	51.7	21.3	32.2	19.6	46.2
Vehicles	55.3	20.8	34.9	21.6	50.4
Aetal goods not else-	1-100 2000	10000	a sharefully	July Class	a noste
where specified	52.1	21.7	30.0	18.6	43.6
recision instruments,	nation .	and the Paint	aller alaris	a dette a t	
jewellery, etc	52.7	21.0	31.6	18.3	43.0
extiles	46.8	22.3	30.6	20.9	36.3
eather, leather goods	100	21.0	the barrow of	10000	man
and fur	46.7	21.8	29.0	16.9	37.9
Food, drink and tobacco	47·8 43·7	20.3 20.5	30.0	17.3	32.6
Anufactures of wood	43.1	20.5	27.4	17.8	36.4
	48.0	21.2	20 6	17 4	10.0
and cork	48.0	21.2	30.6	17.4	42.2
Other manufacturing in-	2 33.2	21.0	30.0	16.6	44.3
dustries	2.50.2	22.8	29.4	18.6	41 6
addites to a total	200.2	22.0	29.4	10.0	41.6
Il manufacturing indus-	a think and sold	1.89 28,963.69	LI ENGLE	18. CI01940	OHOVEN'S
tries	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
and the second second		and the second second	30 2	10 0	45.1
lining and quarrying	11-1-12	PARD SIGNA	12-10-FI	AL BOARD	ALLAS SYLES
(excluding coal)	46.5	27.3	30.8	oo §	45.4
uilding and contracting	47.2	23.1	27.9	ŝ	45.0
as, electricity and water	44.9	22.9	29.9	5	43.7
ransport and communi-	STOLON COLONE	CO VORELSE	121.7 585	Car Negener	the second
cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans-		and heart	and turners	and a start	
ways, London Trans-	PALKS CALL	A COMPARING	my Laislas	2215 S.C.	
port and British Road	63 9500C	14 10 10	in respire	anorani	
Services)	44.0	21.8	37.0	§	42.8
lational and local govern-	and an and a start of the	and a state of the state of the	San C	CHOLL	
ment service	39.8	22.8	27.8	17.4	37.8
	n series	yess you	maina	- Breeze	
a special sol is seen of the	12 1 2 4 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100,20	San Links 2 D	Lazine C.	1000 J. 3. 1 (2 1 2
ll the above, including	A COUPER	1018362101	A CHENESSEE	20 20 32	
manufacturing indus-	STORE IN	and the real	chemin al	11 Berlin	
tries¶	49.1	22.0	30.1	18.5	43.0

†‡§∥¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

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The Table below and ustries covered by	shows the these end	e averag uiries, in	e weekly October	earnings, 1938, an	nd at the		Date	and and a	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
arious dates betwee	n April,	1947, an	nd April,	1954, c	omputed	1938	October		47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
n the basis of the to	tal numb	ers of w	orkpeople	e employe	ed in the	1947	April	.0.2	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
ifferent industries at	the dates	specified	- Shart States and			10.40	October		46.6	44 · 1 44 · 1	41·5 41·6	42·1 42·3	45·2 45·3
TO A COLOR DATE OF THE REAL			1 that have	and the second second	and west mit	1948	April October	::	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
	Men		Women	Rectard and	A 11	1949	April	1000	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
Date	(21 years and	Youths and	(18 years and	Girls	All Workers*	1950	October		46·8 47·0	44·0 44·2	41.7	42·4 42·5	45·4 45·6
Date	over)	Boys	over)*	GIIIS	IT OTHERS	1950	April October		47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
and and a strange of	The Provide State			Carlot 1	Constant of the	1951	April		47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
and the second s	Par andres	in a los		avit here }		1052	October		47·8 47·3	44·5 44·2	41·5 40·9	42·1 41·6	46·1 45·6
	Containes a	Average	Weekly Ea	arnings		1952	April October		47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
	- Existence	SEC SUE O	A REAL PROPERTY AND	Example Allow	the second second	1953	April	8-	47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1054	October	1.	47.9	44·6 44·7	42·0 42·0	42·8 42·7	46·3 46·5
38 October	69 0	26 1	32 6	18 6	53 3	1954	and the second states of the	••	48.3	AND CONTRACTOR	THE COLOR	1 30KR.	UNIX .
47 April	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6	Th	e next Table	sho	ws the av	verage h	ourly earn	ings at t	he sam
October	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2	dates	and the perce	entag	ge increas	es compa	area with	October,	1950 :
48 April	134 0 137 11	57 2 58 9	72 11 74 6	48 4 49 5	114 0 117 4	1.25						<u></u>	. 11.4
49 April	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4		Date	inter	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
October	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9		No contraction Co		1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1		
50 April October	145 9 150 5	61 5 63 9	80 6 82 7	51 10 53 5	124 1 128 0			1.12		Averag	e Hourly Ea	State of the second second	S. C. Starter
51 April	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2	1000	etana	7.00 G	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October	166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1	1938	October	•••	17.4	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.7
52 April October	173 7 178 6	71 9 74 11	92 2 96 4	57 9 60 9	147 3 151 11	1947	April		32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6
53 April	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7		October		33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7
October	189 2	78 11	102 5	64 11	160 1	1948	April		34·6 35·4	15·6 16·0	21·0 21·5	13·7 14·0	30·2 31·1
54 April	197 8	82 0	105 3	65 10	166 6	1949	October April	::	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6
	10 111		1 1000	A STOCE MA	LAGARY DAGE		October	1995	36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2
	Per	centage Ind	crease since	October, 1	.938	1950	April	•••	37.2	16.7	23·1 23·6	14·6 15·0	32·7 33·3
12 28 1 82 21	1		· 30000000	1201-	Harris 100	1951	October April		37·9 40·1	17·2 18·0	25.0	15.7	35.3
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1951	October		41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7
47 April	79	81	107	117	94	1952	April	1	44.0	19.5	27.0	16.7	38.8
October	86	99	114	136	103	1052	October	••	44.9	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	27.7 28.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	39·5 40·9
48 April	94 100	119 125	124 129	161 167	114 120	1953	April October		46·7 47·4	21.2	29.3	18.2	41.5
October 49 April	100	123	129	172	120	1954	April		49.1	22.0	30.1	18.5	43.0
October	107	130	142	179	129			NE	Pe	rcentage I	ncrease sinc	e October.	1938
50 April	111 118	136	148 154	180 189	133 140		17.77 A	116	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cen
October 51 April	132	157	169	202	156	1947	April		84	92	117	131	101
October	141	165	177	213	165	1947	October	-	90	108	124	150	109
52 April	152	175	184	212	177	1948	April		99	130	134	175	120
October	159 169	187 197	196 209	228 238	185 196	1949	October	3 330	104 107	136 135	140 147	182 184	126
53 April October	174	203	215	251	201	1949	April October		110	141	152	192	135
54 April	187	214	224	251 256	213	1950	April		114	146	157	192	139
Start Strategic Station		Sec. 1	Jac -	1	1.	10.54	October		118	153	162	200 214	143
The percentage in	oronsos i	n overee	o oornin	as since	October	1951	April		130 140	165 174	178	230	168
The percentage in	Table T	averag	the com	bined of	fact of s	1952	October April	0	153	187	200	234	183
38, shown in the	rable, r	epresent	the com	rotar el	of worse		October		158	197	208	242	188
umber of factors,						1953	April		168	207	218	252 264	199 203
	A SALAR AND A SALAR	140											
increases or deci the proportion of	eases in	the num	ber of h	ours wo	rked and	1954	October April		172 182	212 224	226 234	270	214

results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors, it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 128 per cent. higher in April, 1954, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 213 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

Index numbers .- The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 329 and 331), are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947 = 100. The level of average weekly earnings in April, 1954, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 161. The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows :----

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers		Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
Latin Burgham and the	The second	and the second second		BORNEY NOR P	-bas :	acture, parer bas	Linerti par	Averag	e Weekly E	arnings	colland
1947 April	100	100	100	100			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October	104	103 108	110 121	105	1938	October	70 11	25 11	32 10	18 7	50 4
1948 April October	112	111	121	113		and a cold weight of the second	and the second second		herrichia fur	a little ser	in a second second
1949 April	113	115	125	115	1947	April	129 2	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
October	116	117	128	118		October	134 5	49 8	70 2	44 1	108 4
1950 April	118	120	130	120	1948	April	138 8	54 5	73 8 74 11	48 8 49 10	113 3 116 10
October	122	123	135	124	10.10	October	143 4	57 7 56 11	74 11 77 7	49 10 50 -8	118 6
1951 April	130	130	142	132	1949	April October	145 1 148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
October	135	134	147	136	1950	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4
1952 April	141	137	151	142	1950	April October	156 8	62 1	83 2	52 2 53 9	127 5
October	145	143	158	147 152	1951	April	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
1953 April October	151	149	165	152	Ving.	October	172 1	66 10	90 7	58 4	139 10
IOFA Ameil	160	156	172	161	1952	April	179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
1954 April	100	150	i saturoa	The correct		October	184 9	73 1	96 10	61 2	150 10
THE REAL PROPERTY AND	artest Laters	Nen 1 2.61	NUMBER PROVIDE	1 201 201 1008	1953	April	191 11	75 5	101 0	62 11	156 0 159 4
The index of wage rates	was 141	at April	. 1954. st	owing a rise	10.04	October	196 7	77 1 80 0	103 2 105 10	65 4 66 2	165 5
of 41 per cent. since June, 19					1954	April					Contraction of the local division of the loc
average earnings figure sir							Per	centage In	crease since	October, 1	1938
relates to all industries a							Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
					1947	April	82	77	107	118	105
service, agriculture and t						October	90	92	114	137	115
covered by the figures of					1948		96	110	124	162	125 132
in the industries covered by	the earn	nings enqu	uiry, the i	ndex of wage	10.10	October	102	122	128	168 173	132
rates was 142 at April, 19	54. com	pared wit	th 100 at	April. 1947.	1949	April	105	120 125	130	180	140
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.					1950	October	114	125	147	181	145
As regards working ho	urs, the	next Tab	ole shows	the average	1950	Ostahas	121	140	153	189	153
hours worked by the wag	e-earners	s whose a	average e	arnings have	1951		133	148	168	203	167
been given above, in the	last week	in Octo	ber 1039	and at the	1991	October	143	158	176	214	178
				, and at the	1952		153	168	182	213	190
various dates between Apr	11, 1947,	and Ap	11, 1954.			October	161	182	195	229	200
and the second					1953	Amuil	171	191	208	239	210
		11	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	and the second s	1933						
* In the calculations of the ave	rages for w	vomen, and	of those fo	r " all workers."	1955	October	177	197 209	214	252 256	217 229

included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer. (972)

affected by the changes which have occurred in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. As regards changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls, which affect the figures of both weekly and hourly earnings, the proportion of men has, since 1947, been appreciably higher than in October, 1938, and the proportion of women has continued at a figure a little above that of October, 1938. On the other hand, the proportion of juvenile workers has declined and at April, 1954, was less than half of what it was in October, 1938.

Manufacturing Industries Only

The figures given in the preceding Tables include all manufacturing industries and also some of the non-manufacturing industries or services. For manufacturing industries alone the figures of average earnings and hours at various dates from October, 1938, are as follows :--

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

* See footnote in the previous colum

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Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries) Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

Date			Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*	
1938	October		•••	47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1947	April	1		46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
	October		ill and	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948	April	2.3.		46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
	October	Store III		46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949	April			46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
~ ~	October			46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950	April		1.16	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
1950	October		CONTRACTOR OF T	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951	April			47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
1951								
1050	October		•••	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
1952	April			47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
	October			47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1953	April		12.14	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
	October			47.9	44.2	42.0	42.8	45.9
1954	April	Shine and	STREE!	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date				Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*		
-	and			Average Hourly Earnings						
1938	October		•	d. 17·8	d. 6·8	d. 9·0	d. 5·0	d. 13·0		
1947	April October	::		33·7 34·9	12·7 13·7	19·6 20·2	11·6 12·6	27·8 29·1		
1948	April October			35·9 37·0	15·0 15·8	21·2 21·6	13·8 14·1	30·3 31·2		
1949	April October			37·4 38·1	15·6 16·0	22·2 22·8	14·3 14·8	31·6 32·2		
1950	April October	::	::	38·8 39·6	16·4 16·9	23·2 23·7	14·7 15·1	32·7 33·5		
1951	April October	•••	::	41·6 43·4	$\frac{17\cdot 5}{18\cdot 2}$	25·1 26·2	15·8 16·6	35·2 36·8		
1952	April October	::		45·7 46·6	19·0 19·9	27·2 27·7	16·8 17·2	38·9 39·6		
1953	April October	1.101	::	48·4 49·2	20.6 20.9	28·9 29·5	17·7 18·3	41·0 41·7		
1954	April			51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1		

Percentage Increase since October, 1938

				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947	April	20362	1.1.1	89	87	118	132	114
	October	102.3	6. P. 6 199	96	101	124	152	124
1948	April	100		102	121	136	176	133
	October			108	132	140	182	140
1949	April	Real of		110	129	147	186	143
	October			114	135	153	196	148
1950	April	5.0		118	141	158	194	152
	October			122	149	163	202	158
1951	April	1.5	Circle Part	134	157	179	216	171
	October	1.1.1	Jacob Aka	144	168	191	232	183
1952	April	1120	Services	157	179	202	236	199
	October	SIC12	- · · ·	162	193	208	244	205
1953	April		- Street	172.	203	221	254	215
	October			176	207	228	266	221
1954	April			187	219	236	272	232
				A De Catalante	C. C. M. D. S. D. S. D.	A. S. LEW CONTROL	AN A SAL	ARRENT CARLEL

Increases in Wages since April, 1954

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since April, 1954, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including August, 1954, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about one-and-a-half per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers employed in the following industries and services : the building brick and allied industries, cast stone and cast concrete products manufacture, glass container manufacture, cement manufacture, electrical cable making, the woollen industry in Yorkshire, narrow fabrics manufacture, jute manufacture, the leather producing industry, the clothing industries, baking in Scotland, food manufacture, furniture manufacture, paper bag and paper box making, printing and bookbinding, building and civil engineering construction, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, gas and electricity supply, water supply in England and Wales and local authority services.

Shift Working

As stated on page 299, particulars were also obtained during the enquiry of April, 1954, of the shift-work systems in operation in manufacturing industries and in gas, electricity and water supply and of the number of shift workers working on each system. An analysis of the information obtained will be given in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1954, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

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The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in agriculture, coal mining, and dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as follows :----

		Average Weekly Earnings					
Date	Males (21 years and over)	Youths (under 21 years)	Women and Girls				
Half-yearly periods 1947 April –1947 September 1947 October–1948 March 1948 April –1948 September 1948 October–1949 March 1949 April –1949 September 1949 October–1950 March 1950 April –1950 September 1950 October–1951 March 1951 April –1951 September 1952 April –1952 September 1952 October–1953 March 1953 April –1953 September 1953 October–1954 March		$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ 97 & 7 \\ 104 & 4 \\ 108 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 115 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 115 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 115 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 123 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 126 & 8 \\ 132 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 142 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 142 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ 62 & 3 \\ 67 & 8 \\ 71 & 2 \\ 68 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 77 & 0 \\ 72 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 77 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 74 & 10 \\ 79 & 5 \\ 83 & 0 \\ 86 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 84 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 88 & 2 \\ 88 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{d}, \\ 65 1 \frac{\mathbf{s}}{70} \\ 70 5 \\ 73 4 \frac{\mathbf{s}}{72} \\ 72 9 \\ 76 6 \\ 76 6 \frac{1}{75} \\ 77 11 \\ 82 2 \frac{\mathbf{s}}{5} \\ 85 5 \\ 86 4 \frac{\mathbf{s}}{90} \\ 92 11 \frac{\mathbf{s}}{96} \\ 96 1 \end{array}$			
Yearly periods 1947 April -1948 March 1948 April -1949 March 1949 April -1950 March 1950 April -1951 March 1951 April -1952 March 1951 April -1953 March 1952 April -1953 March 1953 April -1954 March		$\begin{array}{c} 100 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 106 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 112 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 115 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 125 & 0 \\ 133 & 2 \\ 142 & 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 64 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 70 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ 74 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 81 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 85 & 3 \\ 88 & 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			

These figures show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc.

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 2s. 0d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 5d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 45s. 3d. in the week ended 8th May, 1954. For the weeks ended 17th October, 1953, and 2nd May, 1953, the corresponding cash earnings were 43s. 9d. and 43s. 1d. respectively.

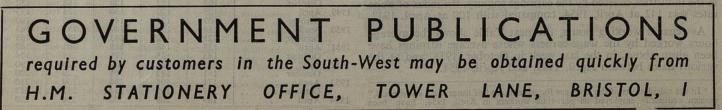
The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of work-people were 245s. 0d. in the week ended 8th May, 1954, 238s. 9d. in the week ended 17th October, 1953, and 234s. 1d. in the week ended 2nd May, 1953.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the weekly cash earnings averaged 257s. 2d. in the week ended 8th May, 1954, 251s. 2d. in the week ended 17th October, 1953, and 246s. 1d. in the week ended 2nd May, 1953. The value of allowances in kind (12s. 1d., 10s. 9d. and 11s. 9d., respectively) is not included in these figures.

Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 304 and 306 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the pay-week ended 8th May, 1954, the earnings of all classes of daily workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 219s. 2d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three months April–June, 1954, the average earnings were 217s. 6d.

a week. The corresponding figures for the last pay-week in October, 1953, and for the three months October–December, 1953, were 220s. 1d. and 214s. 6d. a week respectively. Those for the last pay-week in April, 1947, and for the three months April–June, 1947, were 149s. 0d. and 152s. 11d. a week respectively. Comparable figures are not available for any pre-war dates.



Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954 TABLE I.-NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1954

(NOTE.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)



Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ______ Marine Engineering ______ Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) _____ Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ______ Machine Tools ______ Stationary Engines ______ Textile Machinery and Accessories ______ Ordnance and Small Arms ______ Other Non-Electrical Engineering ______ Electrical Machinery ______ Electrical Machinery ______ Electrical Wires and Cables ______ Teigraph and Telephone Apparatus ______ Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ______ Batteries and Accumulators ______ Other Electrical Goods .______ Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods ...

Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers *All firms supplying returns* Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacturel Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages an and Trams

and Trams|| Carts, Perambulators, etc.

Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.

Manufacture and Repa Jewellery, Plate and Repa	ir of W	atches	and C	lock
Musical Instruments	···			
Textiles	88	2 22 -		
Cotton Spinning, Doul Cotton Weaving, etc.				100
Total Cotton		84. 58		ALC: N
Woollen and Worsted				
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Pr	oductio	n		1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., W	eaving		٤	100
Linen and Soft Hemp Jute		104.0. • 00 A		
Jule	In I want the los	all'anning any	And in case of the	Section of

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	Numl		ge-earners urns receiv		by the	Aver		ngs* in the April, 195	54	week
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
	4,664 12,536 3,394 7,319 6,126	286 452 232 343 401	24 31 5 39 582	2 4 59	4,974 13,021 3,631 7,705 7,168	s. d. 202 1 187 5 150 1 194 3 198 7	s. d. 103 10 91 10 72 10 98 1 114 7	s. d. 108 10	s. d.	s. d. 195 11 183 10 145 1 189 5 185 8
than Coal	43,286 18,244 17,483 13,931 8,857 33,893	3,718 1,795 1,656 896 251 1,810	3,773 22,992 4,173 3,002 184 2,364	323 2,972 483 195 6 303	51,100 46,003 23,795 18,024 9,298 38,370	201 11 193 2 204 1 196 0 234 7 201 7	100 6 83 10 89 0 83 1 90 6 97 0	109 6 98 1 103 4 98 3 107 6	$76 \ 2 \ 66 \ 0 \ 60 \ 4 \ - \ 76 \ 9$	186 11 - 133 2 175 6 172 8 227 8 - 189 11
Perfumery es	12,367 86,007 7,558 27.951 13,715 11,477 16,961 13,073	276 3,675 504 801 628 791 605 461	38 13,230 10,770 10,283 3,548 7,886 775 1,748	5 1,679 1,847 774 358 1,362 14 157	12,686 104,591 20,679 39,809 18,249 21,516 18,355 15,439	201 7 207 1 174 2 195 10 184 7 207 8 213 2 190 1	93 1 93 0 76 8 86 8 80 5 82 11 81 0 85 2	99 7 96 8 129 4 95 7 100 3 113 6 100 8	62 1 64 2 81 4 57 0 66 1	198 10 187 2 121 7 174 3 161 2 154 9 204 6 175 6
e specified	18,032 151,620 60,954 8,966 11,380 26,155 60,954	471 10,213 4,758 840 992 1,413 2,311	181 5,687 6,611 1,288 363 2,321 7,501	2 175 500 116 11 106 393	18,686 167,695 72,823 11,210 12,746 29,995 71,159	218 3 227 2 210 1 228 1 227 9 213 5 221 3	95 5 94 9 84 1 98 4 96 9 91 7 94 0	110 2 112 11 100 10 114 11 111 11 117 4		214 0 215 0 192 1 202 1 214 2 199 4 205 4
··· ·· ·· ··· ·· ·· ··· ·· ·· ··· ·· s ··· ··	137,206 61,458 21,292 12,324 44,477 14,733 36,508 31,868 44,454 322,080 69,718 20,101 16,898 25,247 9,426 6,289 42,492	18,649 11,787 2,748 1,263 6,497 1,064 4,015 1,722 4,246 37,526 10,170 1,203 1,160 2,660 5,622 162 5,283	$\begin{array}{c} 1,681\\743\\992\\305\\4,871\\1,360\\3,947\\9,527\\1,101\\40,699\\23,360\\9,909\\10,366\\25,719\\11,595\\2,841\\23,429\end{array}$	136 42 54 52 233 239 239 239 117 29 2,111 1,314 672 631 1,799 1,406 146 146 1,920	157,672 74,030 25,086 13,897 56,078 17,180 44,709 43,234 49,830 403,530¢ 104,562 31,885 52,9055 55,425 22,989 9,438 73,124	212 7 198 5 196 2 219 10 225 9 218 9 193 7 218 0 193 7 218 0 212 4 210 10 205 9 203 1 205 2 212 1	80 5 76 7 70 10 80 11 79 9 83 7 5 70 11 78 4 79 2 77 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0	108 1 108 6 106 10 106 0 112 6 118 6 108 5 116 11 116 1 116 3 107 0 119 8 111 5 117 2 117 2	68 3 66 5 71 2 64 6 69 6 72 9 77 9 65 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
or Vehicles	63,040 10,151 20,392	12,097 10,718 839 11,557 7,907 4,004 1,746 2,439 505	16,567 2,502 135 2,637 7,682 18,990 239 536 1,168	887 165 17 <i>182</i> 222 1,170 11 51 204	203,411 66,392 3,879 70,271 111,728‡ 87,204 12,147 23,418 4,200	244 2 171 11 164 4 <i>171 6</i> 235 1 229 8 214 9 210 7 181 10	90 4 67 3 63 4 67 0 82 0 84 1 84 9 80 1 77 10	131 9 107 11 107 0 122 8 124 10 125 0 95 7 102 4	82 11 	225 2 152 4 139 5 <i>151 7</i> 215 1 198 2 194 2 194 1 141 5
	12,050 18,468 17,515 15,142 15,970	1,117 1,511 979 1,557 1,710	8,302 2,238 3,749 17,213 7,436	783 455 100 360 2,552 637 3,658	22,317 22,603 36,464 25,753	199 10 200 7 213 10 210 1 199 7 201 1 211 10	76 10 80 9 88 9 79 7 77 11 78 10 79 10	99 2 111 11 104 11 104 6 96 0 109 10 105 1	63 2	158 2 193 10 184 8 135 11 163 4
etc	2,944	417 540	2,908 4,273	1,044 507 677 58	6,776	208 0 199 7 201 11 195 0	81 4 71 9 69 3 68 5	113 5 116 9 95 8 107 3	67 6 62 7	149 6 165 1
	30,528 70,990 57,633 21,491 12,453 8,858	1,810 4,854 4,021 764 663 3,242	56,243 128,279 65,753 7,278 17,071 2,22,340	6,964 4,729 11,693 9,523 788 2,296 4,770 748	94,014 8 217,085 3 136,930 3 30,321 5 32,483 0 39,210	179 5 180 6 188 9 201 8 191 11 150 4	87 2 96 3 84 4 94 6 84 7 67 0	111 6 117 9 114 3 106 9 113 11 120 8 82 5 103 10	82 4 85 0 81 1 77 11 8 79 6 61 1	132 10 135 6 134 0 138 10 174 8 5 144 4 93 11

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.
‡ As some of the figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.
§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.
§ Excluding railway workshops.

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Table I.-Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1954-continued

articaes of stilled and unwilled universe and in the schemes, the differences in arcence nardines shown durary rates of vares presenting in alfreen industries	Num		age-earners		by the	Ave		ings* in the n April, 19		week
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	3,062 19,176 3,354 8,818 3,977 3,213 46,069 9,089	613 1,644 394 1,256 354 536 3,122 518	5,572 45,599 3,787 8,581 9,600 11,994 16,749 4,551	1,038 11,086 494 2,876 1,638 2,684 2,296 332	10,532‡ 77,505 8,029 21,531 15,569 18,427 68,236 14,509	s. d. 173 10 228 6 178 2 197 3 174 4 168 0 187 11 193 10	s. d. 66 6 75 0 83 2 78 5 77 5 76 9 88 1 92 5	s, d. 90 7 113 9 95 5 112 10 98 10 88 5 98 4 100 2	s. d. 62 10 74 11 67 6 72 8 70 1 62 7 70 11 71 2	s. d. 111 2 135 9 127 8 140 0 114 7 98 2 157 5 157 10
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods	18,817 4,053 1,989	1,595 628 141	3,625 8,343 1,840	364 1,795 167	24,401 14,819 4,137	182 3 168 6 196 9	82 9 74 7	100 5 95 11 111 9	68 10 58 10	161 11 110 4 149 5
Clothing Tailoring : Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	26,142 916 397 1,313 2,669 64 2,733 3,215 4,403 32,564 4,547 1,046 5,593	3,064 68 12 80 300 6 306 458 346 563 3,523 1,073 162 1,235	84,698 2,016 612 2,628 36,179 755 36,934 33,698 7,637 16,586 29,503 946 72 1,018	18,176 573 94 667 9,688 108 9,796 9,919 698 4,662 4,102 175 11 186	132,102‡ 3,573 1,115 4,688 49,087‡ 933 50,020‡ 47,290 13,084 26,014 69,692 6,741 1,291 8,032	189 10 175 8 160 6 171 1 187 8 187 3 165 8 177 4 165 9 177 2 164 9 150 9 162 2	74 3 	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	113 2 106 5 110 5 107 5 99 4 101 4 99 5 92 9 122 6 99 7 136 4 136 2 134 7 135 11
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobaccos	18,621 39,380 2,885 42,265 9,230 12,895 25,148 10,364 20,806 12,393 32,783 37,106 7,012 14,511 11,032	719 4,150 377 4,527 1,422 1,279 1,965 511 1,939 713 1,118 1,866 809 2,308 629	2,904 13,764 910 14,674 16,437 7,265 6,187 2,432 28,174 19,367 11,716 5,720 5,256 7,166 14,563	398 2,965 213 3,178 4,019 871 732 668 6,222 1,719 1,355 502 696 1,176 3,138	22,642 60,259 4,385 64,644 31,108 22,310 34,032 13,975 57,141 34,192 36,972 45,194 13,773 25,161 29,362	185 9 175 8 166 6 175 0 188 3 168 2 185 6 198 0 200 10 184 6 185 4 167 10 161 4 165 4 178 6	90 8 68 7 700 7 68 9 76 7 79 3 103 6 81 6 80 10 86 10 79 9 79 10 66 1 87 8	98 9 90 2 84 0 <i>89 9</i> 104 3 94 9 97 6 109 11 106 0 93 11 95 8 91 6 91 10 88 7 112 10	74 9 56 9 53 8 56 7 66 6 64 10 59 10 86 9 64 0 63 2 63 9 63 4 72 6	169 8 142 11 135 8 142 5 123 0 135 2 160 8 173 11 135 2 125 0 149 6 153 5 125 4 129 7 132 8
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	48,819 53,034 1,134 54,168 6,952 12,271 8,469	7,764 8,397 214 8,611 1,052 2,707 1,555	3,821 14,338 325 14,663 650 3,280 2,362	366 2,111 43 2,154 57 453 271	60,770 77,880 1,716 79,596 8,711 18,711 12,657	170 11 202 11 171 3 202 3 210 3 174 9 176 7	80 0 78 0 70 2 77 9 89 0 74 2 76 11	103 2 110 8 99 10 <i>110 5</i> 98 2 96 8 96 11	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	154 5 168 7 142 3 168 0 186 4 143 10 147 0
Paper and Printing Paper and Board	41,888 2,513 8,076 10,029 37,407 56,696	3,354 319 767 1,068 2,877 8,514	9,480 925 12,129 12,657 3,138 30,034	2,394 178 2,954 2,626 640 7,074	57,116 3,935 23,926 26,380 44,062 102,411‡	215 9 182 10 196 5 193 7 236 0 216 3	103 7 86 7 76 10 79 8 73 4 74 4	109 2 113 5 98 8 104 0 116 10 109 2	82 7 61 9 60 7 52 3 54 2	185 11 153 7 126 5 132 9 214 2 161 10
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	40,522 7,155 2,999 4,016 3,119 18,027	1,562 370 427 580 418 1,285	15,775 1,064 4,031 6,405 3,595 11,943	1,088 98 778 1,035 386 1,451	58,947 8,687 8,235 12,036 7,518 32,706	216 5 200 1 173 2 189 11 190 9 203 5	93 2 92 5 73 9 77 4 80 11 83 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	70 0 63 7 65 5 65 3 67 5	182 1 182 2 119 5 127 8 137 6 155 4
Building and Contracting Building	408,719 20,613 85,688	41,945 8,542 2,414	1,743 273 279	141 47 15	453,171‡ 29,475 88,440‡	195 2	93 8 63 4 104 10	91 6 94 5 92 7	111	180 0 155 10 207 2
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity	97,621 112,602 25,768	4,682 6,266 363	1,795 3,058 229	11 16 6	104,109 121,942 26,366	180 5 183 3 166 8	93 6 79 10 91 5	100 2 102 1 85 10		175 1 175 10 164 11
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service¶ Air Transport Other Transport and Communication** Storage	144,096 18,503 23,922 5,497 57,199 17,373	2,994 676 781 80 3,833 547	27,368 203 548 461 436 2,305	21 26 3 6 36 233	174,479 19,408 25,254 6,044 61,504 20,458	178 4 186 0 193 1 226 2 186 0 187 8	82 10 84 11 84 8 83 8 85 5	149 0 90 7 91 6 110 3 105 9 95 3	59 7	172 1 181 3 187 6 215 7 179 0 173 0
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) ^{††} Local Government Service ^{‡‡}	69,122 259,192	1,268 5,473	11,202 49,010	218 401	81,810 314,076	157 0 150 3	75 6 84 6	110 8 89 1	62 7 54 0	149 2 139 5
Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	14,913 3,959	2,983 330	50,619 7,383	6,549 1,121	75,064 12,793	167 9 176 7	71 5 76 7	87 7 97 6	57 2 64 4	100 3 118 6

* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.
§ The averages for this industry exclude non-contractual gifts and bonuses made by certain firms, in respect of which full details are not available.
|| Excluding British Road Services.
¶ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities ; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
* Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.
† These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.
‡ Excluding police and fire service.

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(NOTE.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the

opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Mining and Quarrying (except Iron Ore Mining and Quarry Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Cha Other Mining and Quarrying

Cement Other Non-Metalliferous M

Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Po Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, et

Metal Manufacture Blast Furnacest Iron and Steel Melting, Ro Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture . . Steel Sheet Manufacture . . Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. works)

Engineering, Shipbuilding and H Shipbuilding and Ship Repai Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. Boilers and Boilerhouse Plan Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Acces Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engine Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Telegraph and Telephone Ap Wireless Apparatus (exc. val Wireless Valves and Electric Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods

Metal Goods not Elsewhere Sy Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets Iron and Steel Forgings no Wire and Wire Manufactur Hollow proce Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewl

Precision Instruments, Jewelle Scientific, Surgical and Pho Manufacture and Repair of Jewellery, Plate and Refinir Musical Instruments

Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling Cotton Weaving, etc. *Total Cotton* Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Produce Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weavin Linen and Soft Hemp Jute

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week. ‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works. § Excluding railway workshops. A* 2 (972)

TABLE II.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1954

	las	st pay-wee	er of hours k in April ered by th	, 1954, by	v the		in April,	y earnings* 1954, of th by the return	e wage-ea	arners
ndustry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
e coal) rying og g alk Pits ng	Hours 46·1 50·6 42·4 50·8 46·0	Hours 44 · 1 46 · 0 42 · 1 46 · 5 42 · 3	Hours — — 41·7	Hours	Hours 45·9 50·4 42·4 50·6 45·4	d. 52.6 44.4 42.5 45.9 51.8	d. 28 · 3 24 · 0 20 · 8 25 · 3 32 · 5	d. 	d. 	d. 51·2 43·8 41·1 44·9 49·1
us Mining Products Other than Coal c. glazed tiles) s) fining Manufactures	49 · 6 48 · 6 47 · 3 48 · 7 57 · 3 50 · 7	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ \overline{} \\ 41 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ \\ 42 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	48 · 6 44 · 3 46 · 0 47 · 3 56 · 7 49 · 8	48 · 9 47 · 7 51 · 8 48 · 3 49 · 1 47 · 7	26.922.424.623.023.125.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ \overline{31 \cdot 0} \end{array} $	$21.7 \\ 18.5 \\ 16.9 \\ \\ 21.9$	46.2 36.1 45.8 43.8 48.2 45.8
ct Works	$ \begin{array}{r} 48 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 49 \cdot 9 \\ 49 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	42.3 42.4 42.8 42.5 42.5 42.5 45.7 43.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} 47.9\\ 47.0\\ 44.2\\ 46.4\\ 46.9\\ 46.8\\ 49.5\\ 48.8\\ \end{array} $	50 · 4 51 · 9 44 · 5 49 · 1 46 · 0 49 · 3 51 · 3 45 · 9	$24 \cdot 9 25 \cdot 2 21 \cdot 0 23 \cdot 7 21 \cdot 7 22 \cdot 8 21 \cdot 4 22 \cdot 6$	28·3 27·4 36·3 27·0 28·3 29·8 27·9	17.8 17.9 22.5 15.8 18.7	49.8 47.8 33.0 45.1 41.2 39.7 49.6 43.2
blling, etc., not elsewhere specified melting and rolling in integrated ing, Rolling, etc.	47 · 4 48 · 9 46 · 9 43 · 9 47 · 3 48 · 7 48 · 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 41 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \end{array} $		47.2 48.3 46.1 43.4 46.9 47.9 47.4	55.3 55.7 53.8 62.3 57.8 52.6 55.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 31.9\\ 32.9\\ 29.7\\ 31.7\\ 32.3\\ 33.3 \end{array} $		54·4 53·4 50·0 55·9 54·8 49·9 52·0
Electrical Goods airing	48.9 48.9 48.4 50.3 48.1 47.6 47.3 46.5 51.2 49.6 48.6 50.1 46.7 47.7 48.2 48.6	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48\cdot 3\\ 48\cdot 3\\ 48\cdot 1\\ 47\cdot 7\\ 49\cdot 6\\ 47\cdot 1\\ 47\cdot 0\\ 46\cdot 5\\ 45\cdot 4\\ 50\cdot 5\\ 48\cdot 3\\ 46\cdot 6\\ 47\cdot 5\\ 45\cdot 1\\ 45\cdot 2\\ 44\cdot 9\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 45\cdot 8\end{array}$	$52 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 6 \\ 52 \cdot 4 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 1 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \\ 52 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 52 \cdot 4 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 55 \cdot 6 \\ 52 \cdot 9 \\ $	21.6 20.7 19.0 21.4 21.9 22.9 21.2 20.5 20.7 21.5 21.1 21.1 22.2			$\begin{array}{c} 48 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 51 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 39 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \end{array}$
nicles and Cycles	$ \begin{array}{c} 46.4 \\ 46.5 \\ 48.8 \\ 48.4 \\ 49.3 \\ 48.9 \\ \end{array} $	43·3 44·5 44·0 44·4 43·5 43·6 44·2 44·5 44·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 42 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$42 \cdot 9$ $-$ $42 \cdot 2$ $41 \cdot 6$ $-$ $41 \cdot 3$	46·2 46·0 45·6 46·0 48·0 46·8 48·5 48·2 44·9	62.6 44.4 42.5 44.3 57.8 56.9 52.3 51.7 46.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ I8 \cdot I \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 37 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ \overline{30} \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$23 \cdot 2$ $=$ $18 \cdot 7$ $23 \cdot 2$ $=$ $18 \cdot 0$	53.8 50.8 48.0
pecified , Nails, etc	$46 \cdot 5$ $48 \cdot 1$ $47 \cdot 9$ $49 \cdot 6$ $48 \cdot 2$	44 · 1 43 · 7 43 · 8 44 · 3 44 · 3 44 · 4 44 · 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 40.5 \\ 41.9 \\ 41.0 \\ 42.2 \\ 41.8 \\ 40.8 \\ 41.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 42 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 43 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	44 · 3 45 · 4 46 · 9 48 · 1 44 · 7 45 · 1 45 · 8	51.6 50.0 53.6 50.8 49.7 51.0 53.1	20·9 22·2 24·3 21·6 21·1 21·3 21·6	$ \begin{array}{c} 29 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.4 \\ 19.3 \\ \hline 18.9 \\ 17.7 \\ 19.9 \\ 19.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 41 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
ery, etc. otographic Instruments, etc f Watches and Clocks ng of Precious Metals	TOI	43 · 9 43 · 8 43 · 3 45 · 5	41 · 9 43 · 2 40 · 2 42 · 9	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	45 · 1 44 · 6 43 · 7 46 · 5	53 · 2 52 · 0 52 · 6 49 · 4	22·2 19·7 19·2	32·5 32·4	18·6 18·4 17·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \cdot 3 \\ 39 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
g, etc	46.6 47.6 49.8 46.0 47.0 47.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 45 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	43 · 1 43 · 6 43 · 3 43 · 6 42 · 8 43 · 4 43 · 0 42 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	45.1 46.2 45.5 45.5 52.6 49.0 37.8 41.0	26.8 23.2 25.5 22.3 26.0 22.3 18.0 22.3	31·4 32·9 32·0 30·6 31·9 34·3 23·2 28·6	22.7 23.6 22.3	36.2 36.7 46.4 39.2 25.6

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Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1954—continued

outions of south 4 and machined workers, had in the schemes, the inferences in average carnings shown survey rates of waves presuding in different industries	las	t pay-weel	er of hours k in April, ered by th	1954, by	the	week	in April,	earnings* 1954, of the the return	e wage-ea	rners
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net	Hours 50.3 45.6 46.8 48.2 47.1 48.4 50.0 48.7	Hours 44 · 1 44 · 6 44 · 7 45 · 3 45 · 6 45 · 1 45 · 2 45 · 9	Hours 42·3 41·4 41·2 43·3 41·3 40·8 42·3 41·2	Hours 42.9 43.0 43.1 43.6 43.3 42.2 43.1 42.4	Hours 44.9 42.8 43.8 45.4 45.4 43.1 42.5 47.7 46.1	d. 41.5 60.1 45.7 49.1 44.4 41.7 45.1 47.8	d. 18 · 1 20 · 2 22 · 3 20 · 8 20 · 4 20 · 4 23 · 4 24 · 2	d. 25.7 33.0 27.8 31.3 28.7 26.0 27.9 29.2	d. 17.6 20.9 18.8 20.0 19.4 17.8 19.7 20.1	d. 29 · 7 38 · 1 35 · 0 37 · 0 31 · 9 27 · 7 39 · 6 41 · 1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur Fur	47·1 45·8 44·4	44 · 5 - 43 · 7	41 · 9 41 · 2 39 · 9	42·6 43·3	46·1 42·8 42·1	46·4 44·1 53·2	22·3 20·5	28.8 27.9 33.6	19·4 16·3	42·1 30·9 42·6
Clothing Tailoring : Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Thirms employing 10 or more workers Pressmaking : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes : Firms employing 10 or more workers	$45 \cdot 2 - 44 \cdot 7$ $42 \cdot 8$ $44 \cdot 2 - 43 \cdot 0$ $43 \cdot 0$ $43 \cdot 0$ $45 \cdot 2$ $44 \cdot 2 - 45 \cdot 2$ $44 \cdot 2 - 45 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 4 \\ - \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	40.5 41.9 40.4 41.5 39.9 39.9 39.9 40.1 38.0 40.6 40.9 43.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ -42 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ \\ \end{array} $	41.7 42.7 41.4 42.4 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.8 39.6 41.6 41.6 42.7 45.3	$50 \cdot 4$ $47 \cdot 2$ $45 \cdot 0$ $46 \cdot 4$ $52 \cdot 4$ $52 \cdot 4$ $44 \cdot 0$ $50 \cdot 8$ $44 \cdot 0$ $48 \cdot 1$ $43 \cdot 1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 20.5 \\$	30 · 2 26 · 9 26 · 8 26 · 9 31 · 4 30 · 9 31 · 4 28 · 6 31 · 0 27 · 8 31 · 5 25 · 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 17 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ \overline{16 \cdot 8} \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	32.6 29.9 32.0 30.4 29.6 30.3 29.6 27.3 37.1 28.7 38.3 36.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	43 · 9 45 · 1 45 · 8 49 · 7	44·4 45·0	43·7 42·5	 43·0	44 · 8 45 · 2 48 · 5	40 · 1 42 · 5 44 · 8	17·7 24·2	25·1 27·9	 20·9	36·0 36·1 42·0
Bread and Flour Confectionery : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco‡	$\begin{array}{c} 49 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 2 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 2 \\ 49 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47\cdot 3\\ 46\cdot 8\\ 47\cdot 3\\ 45\cdot 6\\ 46\cdot 1\\ 49\cdot 3\\ 46\cdot 8\\ 45\cdot 4\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 47\cdot 2\\ 46\cdot 8\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 47\cdot 2\\ 46\cdot 8\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 45\cdot 8\\ 45\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 49 \cdot 4 \\ 49 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 444 \cdot 6 \\ 422 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 441 \cdot 5 \\ 411 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 7 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 39 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \end{array}$
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	47·2 45·7 45·1 45·7 50·7 46·9 47·4	44.8 44.3 44.0 <i>44.3</i> 45.7 44.2 45.3	$42 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 8$	$42 \cdot 6$ $42 \cdot 3$ $42 \cdot 3$ $43 \cdot 0$ $42 \cdot 1$	46.6 44.6 44.0 44.6 49.2 45.5 46.2	43 · 5 53 · 3 45 · 6 53 · 1 49 · 8 44 · 7 44 · 7	21 · 4 21 · 1 19 · 1 2 <i>I</i> · <i>I</i> 23 · 4 20 · 1 20 · 4	$\begin{array}{c} 29 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ \overline{17 \cdot 3} \\ \overline{17 \cdot 7} \\ 16 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	39 · 8 45 · 4 38 · 8 45 · 2 45 · 4 37 · 9 38 · 2
Paper and Printing Paper and Board	51.8 51.6 49.4 47.8 43.5 46.9	46.6 45.4 44.8 44.7 42.6 43.9	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	44.7 43.0 42.9 42.8 43.3	49:9 49:4 44:7 44:5 43:3 45:3	50.0 42.5 47.7 48.6 65.1 55.3	26.7 22.9 20.6 21.4 20.7 20.3	29 · 8 29 · 5 28 · 2 29 · 6 33 · 5 30 · 4	$ \begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	44 · 7 37 · 3 33 · 9 35 · 8 59 · 4 42 · 9
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	50.0 50.8 46.9 48.5 46.5 49.1	44.8 44.8 45.5 44.3 42.0 44.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 43 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	47.9 49.5 44.3 44.5 44.0 46.1	51 · 9 47 · 3 44 · 3 47 · 0 49 · 2 49 · 7	$ \begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	30 · 8 28 · 4 26 · 8 29 · 2 30 · 0 28 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 17 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	45.6 44.2 32.3 34.4 37.5 40.4
Building and Contracting Building	48·4 48·6 52·2	46·5 46·4 46·4	39·4 39·8 40·0	III	48·2 47·9 52:0	46·9 48·2 48·4	24·2 16·4 27·1	27·9 28·5 27·8		44 · 8 39 · 0 47 · 8
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas <t< td=""><td>48.0 48.4 48.1</td><td>45·2 44·9 45·1</td><td>40·1 40·9 38·6</td><td></td><td>47 · 7 48 · 1 47 · 9</td><td>$45 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 6$</td><td>24·8 21·3 24·3</td><td>30·0 30·0 26·7</td><td></td><td>44.0 43.9 41.3</td></t<>	48.0 48.4 48.1	45·2 44·9 45·1	40·1 40·9 38·6		47 · 7 48 · 1 47 · 9	$45 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 6$	24·8 21·3 24·3	30·0 30·0 26·7		44.0 43.9 41.3
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road§ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Other Transport and Communication¶ Storage	49 · 8 53 · 2 49 · 5 47 · 7 46 · 9 49 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 44 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 46 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \end{array} $		49 · 1 52 · 9 49 · 2 47 · 7 46 · 7 48 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 56 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	22.520.721.9 $$	$ \begin{array}{r} 38 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	 17·2	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 54 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \end{array}$
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above)** Local Government Service††	46·2 45·6	43·2 43·7	44·0 39·4	43·1 37·2	45·8 44·6	40·8 39·5	21 · 0 23 · 2	30·2 27·1	17·4 17·4	39·1 37·5
Other Services Laundries	48·9 47·1	44·9 45·2	41.6 43.1	42·3 43·7	43·2 44·5	41 · 2 45 · 0	19·1 20·3	25·3 27·1	16·2 17·7	27·8 32·0

* *† See* footnotes on previous page.
‡ The averages for this industry exclude non-contractual gifts and bonuses made by certain firms, in respect of which full details are not available.
§ Excluding British Road Services.
[] The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities ; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
[] Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.
* These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.
† Excluding police and fire service.

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Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 50,000 (15,000 males and 35,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,515,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 10,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 19,000 and other industries and services an increase of 21,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 50,000 from 23,528,000 to 23,578,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 208,821 to 230,831 between 12th July and 9th August, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 11,312 to 8,778. In the two classes combined there was

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL **ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY**

The Seventh Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (1953-54) has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9260), price 1s. net (1s. 11d. post free).

The Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, established in 1947, have presented each year an account of the more important matters with which they have dealt. In the present Report the Advisory Council consider the period since 1947 as a whole. In recalling that the function of the Council is "to advise the Lord President of the Council in the exercise of his responsibilities for the formulation and execution of Government scientific policy," the Report describes the main purposes for which the Advisory Council was established. These were, to maintain an oversight of Government scientific policy in general, to consider how new scientific developments would interact both among themselves and with the functions of existing institutions, and to advise the Government whether the supply of scientific man-power was adequate to meet the needs of both Government and industry. The review of scientific developments which the Report contains is divided into two main sections dealing, respectively, with the scale of the civil scientific research effort, and with the effective and practical use made of this research.

The Report notes the great increase during the past ten years research by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been facilitated, it is stated, by Treasury arrangements to in the size of our universities and more particularly the increase in the numbers of graduates in science and engineering. Governprovide finance by a settlement on a quinquennial basis. The ment grants to the universities increased during this period from a level of $\pounds 6.9$ million for recurrent expenses and nil for capital expenses to $\pounds 20$ million and $\pounds 5.7$ million respectively. The Report refers also to recent legislation setting up the Atomic Energy Authority, upon whose activities the development of applied nuclear physics will largely depend. Committee on Scientific Man-Power, under the Chairmanship of Sir Alan Barlow, Bart., K.C.B., K.B.E., which reported in 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946, page 147) had The Report emphasises that Government policies designed to foster civil science can be fruitful only to the extent to which advances in scientific knowledge are put to practical use, both by the Government and in industry and agriculture. In reviewing recommended that the output of scientific graduates should be doubled as early as possible and this was achieved by 1950. Figures the practical application of science, the Report discusses first the diplomas awarded by the universities in scientific subjects was, for pure science, 2,528 in the year 1938–39, 4,330 in 1947–48 and 5,710 in 1952–53, and, for applied science, 1,669 in 1938–39, 3,307 in 1947–48 and 3,636 in 1952–53. The forecasts of future demand provision of scientific libraries and technical information services to make the results of research available. It refers to the plans, already approved, for a Science Centre in London and for a central scientific reference library. The Council express the hope that these schemes may be implemented in the near future. Proposals have also been made and are under consideration for providing a national scientific lending library. A section of the for trained scientists made by the Barlow Committee were, the Report says, too cautious, but that Committee correctly predicted a continuing shortage of science graduates. Two years ago the Scientific Man-Power Committee of the Advisory Council reported Report reviewing the use of science by Government Departments gives examples of the ways in which scientific knowledge may be that the supply of university-trained scientists of almost all specialities was likely to be inadequate for an indefinite period. In the last year the general position with respect to demand has remained unchanged. The shortage of trained scientists would, it is added, be manifestly more serious if the level of new investment brought to bear on practical problems of administration in connection with, *e.g.*, traffic control, highways, and agriculture in this country and the Colonies. Reference is made to the desirability of transferring to administrative work-in both Government and industry-suitable men who have spent some years in specialised in manufacturing industry were to increase and if all sections of scientific research in order that an understanding of scientific British industry were to recognise fully, in their own and the national interest, the urgent need to employ trained scientists and matters may be brought to bear in the determination of policy. The Council also hope to see an increase in the number of men recruited into the administrative Civil Service who have had a The Report examines methods of effecting a substantial increase grounding in the sciences.

in the numbers of university science students. Although twice The Advisory Council devoted their last Report to the subject as many young men and women in each age-group are going to of the exploitation of science by industry and suggested that an the universities now as compared with pre-war years, the proportion of the total university population in pure and applied science departments has risen during the post-war period (1947–1953) only extension of the use of research and development contracts through existing organisations offers great possibilities for the modernisation from about 31 to 33 per cent. The most important single measure which would materially increase the supply of science under-graduates, now and in the future, would be for more boys to stay of civil industry and for the exploitation of scientific discoveries. This suggestion, the Report says, is still under examination. Among bodies which would be affected by the implementation of the Advisory Council's suggestion are the National Research Develop-ment Corporation, whose powers have recently been extended, and at school until the age of university entrance. There is evidence of a recent increase in the numbers of boys staying on at school the industrial research associations, which are maintained by but a much greater change is needed to make a material difference industrial firms with Government support. in the numbers of our trained scientists. A serious and related Reference is also made in the Report to developments in re problem is the continuing decline in numbers and quality of into human factors in industry. science teachers. The shortage of science teachers appears to be

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 314 to 331. end of July. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during August resulted in an increase estimated at £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 686,000 work-people, and in a decrease of £4,000 for 32,000 workpeople. The people, and in a decrease of £4,000 for 32,000 workpeople. principal increases affected manual workers employed by local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, and workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands and leather production.

Retail Prices

At 17th August, 1954, the retail prices index was 144 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 145 at 13th July and with 140 at 18th August, 1953. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables, and butter. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of milk, eggs and meat.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though fell from 11,312 to 8,778. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 13,024 among males and 6,452 among females. **Rates of Wages** The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 143 at the end of August compared with 142 at the

> equally acute in chemistry, physics and biology. In the view of the Advisory Council, the present salary scales will not attract sufficient numbers to teaching so long as there is a real shortage of scientists. Initial salaries are comparable with those offered elsewhere but career prospects are very poor compared with industry or Govern-ment service. A solution of the problem of the science teacher is essential. One suggestion made by the Advisory Council, both on general educational grounds and to assist an increase in the output of science graduates, is that the age of specialisation at school should be delayed and universities should make it easier for students who have specialised in the humanities at school to turn to science when they reach the universities. The Council consider that there is a long-term need for more people studying science because of its general educational value. In the short term, the Report says, it can only be hoped that the various measures now being taken, or considered, by the responsible authorities will result in a better balance between supply and demand for scientists and technologists.

The Report reviews briefly the progress during the post-war years in research carried out or sponsored by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council, the Agricultural Research Council, and the Nature Conservancy which was established in 1949. Effective long-term planning of

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 973. The number of delegates appointed to attend the congress was 973. The number of organisations represented was 184 and the approximate membership represented was 8,094,000, including about 1,300,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of about 6,000 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1954 and 1953 Annual Congresses, shows, for each of eighteen trade groups, the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

	1	954 Con	gress	8.1	953 Con	gress
Trade Group	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship
Mining and Quarrying Railways	43	143 48	712,190 537,274	4 3	137 47	682,253 557,443
Transport (other than Railways) Shipbuilding Engineering, Founding	10 5	94 16	1,376,082 121,580	10 5	94 16	1,394,781 120,160
and Vehicle Build- ing Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	27	109 45	1,371,019 197,220	27	111 40	1,347,100
Building, Woodwork- ing and Furnishing Printing and Paper Cotton	19 14 7	75 56 38	590,530 292,928 173,094	19 14 7	70 55 39	594,514 285,953 175,344
Textiles (other than Cotton) Clothing Leather and Boot and	21 5	29 22	100,507 170,478	21 5	29 23	98,504 166,049
Shoe	6	21	112,929	6	20	107,894
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc Agriculture Public Employees Civil Service Non-Manual Workers General Workers	15 1 4 8 13 4	70 16 26 60 44 61	470,733 135,000 250,693 452,546 232,325 796,709	15 1 4 7 13 4	69 16 24 56 47 58	480,778 135,000 251,554 440,323 236,190 815,409
Totals	184	973	8,093,837	183	951	8,088,450

In his opening address the President said that the Congress marked the climax of another year of trade union activity. The increased power and influence of the trade union movement, its unbroken unity and consistent firmness in defence of trade union principles were admired and envied throughout the world. Looking back on the last occasion when a member of his own union had presided at the Congress, the President said that, at that time, it was thought that the aims and objects of trade unionism could be achieved by industrial action alone. The General Strike which occurred a few months later, in 1926, was a remarkable demonstration of trade union solidarity, but despite the loyalty and sacrifice of trade unionists it showed, among other things, that industrial action had its limitations. To-day the movement had increased in strength and the value of the trade union organisation and its place in the democratic system were generally more readily accepted and recognised.

Turning to world economic trends the President said that, although in Britain there had been a marked improvement in industrial production, we still had a long way to go before the country's overseas trading surplus was sufficient to meet all the needs of debt repayments, the building up of reserves and overseas investment obligations. The terms of trade and other circumstances had been favourable for a couple of years but there were now signs that these conditions were ending. We remained very much at the mercy of international economic conditions.

Before the war the reduction of unemployment and the attainment of job security were the primary concern of the trade union movement. To-day we had a condition of virtual full employment for which the trade unions claimed some credit. Because of this it had been possible for the movement, in recent years, to face the it had been possible for the movement, in recent years, to face the problem of maintaining and improving living standards. It had constantly to be repeated that, within a full employment economy, higher living standards could be achieved only through greater individual output. Higher productivity was, however, only a means to an end and not an end in itself. The end that trade unionists had in sight was to obtain higher wages, better working conditions and other amenities which made life richer and deeper. To the trade unions, higher individual output did not mean working harder or longer, but more effectively. Modern machinery and equipment should be used to enable the worker to use his skill and craftsmanship more fully, with less fatigue, in shorter working hours and in more remunerative work. hours and in more remunerative work.

The President went on to refer to the problems of human relations which arose from higher industrial efficiency and the consequent changes in established customs and in ways of working and living. He emphasised the need for a strong, well-informed trade union movement, dealing with industry's problems as they arose. In-dustrial progress could not be halted, but trade unionists must be protected against possible adverse effects of that progress. Recent developments in industrial relations had been of great significance developments in industrial relations had been of great significance. There was now, generally speaking, adequate joint consultative machinery operating in private as well as public industry. It was

The eighty-sixth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Brighton on Monday, 6th September, 1954, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Jack Tanner, C.B.E., the Chairman

Trade unionists were concerned with several other aspects of the industrial situation such as, for example, the importance of industrial research in developing new products, materials and processes in order that Britain's position in world markets might be maintained and improved. Linked with this was the need to overcome the shortage of scientists and technologists in British industry and to remedy the serious deficiencies in teaching and training facilities. Europerconvertices of capital investment training facilities. Furthermore, our rate of capital investment contrasted adversely with that of overseas competitors and our shortage of coal was a handicap to our economy. It was part of the responsibility of trade unionists to ensure a less wasteful use of coal both in industry and in the home.

Though industrial relations were better to-day than in pre-war days, much remained to be done to achieve the degree and quality of joint consultation without which maximum efficiency in the use of men, machines and materials could not be reached. No form of industrial democracy would ever be effective unless it embraced every individual worker. The President welcomed the declaration of the Joint Committee on Human Relations in Industry that they believed that the greater human satisfaction in work is both comof the Joint Committee on Human Relations in Industry that they believed that "a greater human Relations in Industry that they patible with and essential to increased industrial efficiency and productivity". The developing study of human problems in industry as part of general research into the behaviour of human beings in different relationships was a hopeful sign. The trade union approach to modern industrial problems was commonsense and realistic and the organised workers had shown that they were prepared to co-operate in creating the highly efficient and produc-tive economy necessary to the people's future prosperity. The spirit of trade union co-operation which had made possible the increase of production already achieved would, however, be extinguished unless industrialists and the Government were also prepared to play their part. The confidence of organised workers would not be gained by shifting on to the shoulders of the workers an increasing part of the burden.

The President went on to say that Congress and trade union members needed to revise their ideas about the value of trade unionism and the service it was expected to provide. The present-day official could have but limited knowledge of all the specialised subjects with which the movement now had to deal and trade unions needed to look closer at the question of trade union educa-tion. The new Memorial Building would provide better facilities for training full-time officers as well as ordinary members but even these facilities would not meet all the educational needs of the movement. movement

These facilities would not meet all the educational needs of the movement. One of the Congress motions mentioned the need for a third "world force " independent of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., and the President said, referring to this motion, that to his mind such a force was already in existence and the organised trade union movement was part of it. The British Commonwealth of Nations was not taken sufficiently into consideration in the study of things economical and political. The President said he could see much significance in the part this country had played in building up a Commonwealth of free nations which was a source of inspiration for the achievement of world peace and good understanding. The movement towards self-government in countries where it did not yet exist, combined with the development of the Commonwealth as a whole, required to be accelerated. Emigration to and investment in Commonwealth countries should be encouraged in the interests both of the Commonwealth and also because there was a limit to the population which this country could support. The day when cheap food and raw materials could be imported and our manufactured goods exported under conditions of virtual monopoly were over. It was necessary to establish trade unions throughout the Commonwealth and enable them to develop and function the Commonwealth and enable them to develop and function without hindrance. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, through the medium of its regional activities, was assisting trade unions everywhere to stand firmly on their own feet. The Trades Union Congress has supplemented this work, but the Goneral Council felt that even greater help should be given to the counts. Colonies

The President then turned to the financial side of the movement. It was a fact, he said, that members of most unions got their in-dustrial protection too cheaply. Although costs of administration had trebled, and increased benefits were paid, in only a few unions had members' contributions been increased during the last 25 years. Trade union developments here, and help to unions in undeveloped countries, were handicapped through lack of money.

undeveloped countries, were handicapped through lack of money. Concluding with an analysis of the international situation, the President said that, since the last Congress, there had been some progress towards world peace. An acceptable solution of Germany's place in the European community must be found. International co-existence was a possibility, though it would not come by just wishing for it. As trade unionists we had no desire to impose our conception of government on other people. We believed in self-determination ; if others would adopt the same principle, co-operation would become a reality. The trade union movement held tenaciously to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. They had no desire for war, but, while they believed that all men are brothers, they objected strongly to being pushed around.

Following the address by the President, delegates proceeded to consider the General Council's report and some eighty motions submitted by affiliated organisations. For the purpose of discussion some of the motions were combined to form composite resolutions.

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The greater number of motions related to economic and inter-national matters, social insurance, and to safety and welfare, but there were other motions concerning trade union organisation and practice; education; wages, hours and conditions of employment; industrial policy and organisation; rules and standing orders.

A motion instructing the General Council to press upon the Government the necessity for an increase in all social insurance benefits, even though it might mean a rise in contribution rates, was approved. A resolution calling for the National Health Service to be transferred to local authority control was lost.

to be transferred to local authority control was lost. At the request of the General Council, a number of other resolutions on social insurance matters were referred to the General Council for further examination. It was explained that the General Council were engaged in preparing their submissions to the Government in connection with the statutory review of the National Insurance Scheme. The resolutions related to the maintenance at present levels of the age at which workers had to retire from work to qualify for pension ; the modification of the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, regarding title to unemployment benefit by persons who were dismissed from employment or who were unemployed in consequence of a trade dispute : the payment were unemployed in consequence of a trade dispute; the payment of injury benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, as from the first day of incapacity; and the promotion of immediate legislation making it compulsory to insure all employees against the risk of accidents sustained in the course of their employment

Congress then considered a number of resolutions relating to the operation of the Factories Acts. It was decided to refer to the General Council a proposal that the position of women and young persons under the Factories Acts should be amended so that the normal weekly hours of work should be those recognised by trade union agreement or statutory machinery, but a resolution requesting the General Council to investigate the possibility of securing an amendment to the Factories Acts precluding workers under the age of 21 years from working on night shifts except in times of national emergency was not carried.

Congress approved a resolution which sought to raise the standard of first aid in industrial and non-industrial employments.

Dealing with the subject of education, Congress gave unanimous approval to resolutions deploring cuts in the school building programme; calling upon the Government to institute measures to increase the number of qualified scientists taking teaching posts; and urging the Ministry of Education to do more in the way of special training to prepare physically handicapped children for mployment

After a motion to refer it back had failed to gain sufficient support, Congress considered an emergency motion put forward by the General Council which urged the speeding-up of plans for western defence, and reiterated that its policy in defence of peace was based on the need for collective security. After a lengthy debate the motion was put to a card vote and was carried. A composite motion which expressed opposition to the re-armament of either Eastern or Western Germany was rejected.

A resolution dealing with the need to abolish all atomic and A resolution dealing with the need to abolish all atomic and hydrogen weapons was carried without dissent. The resolution envisaged the calling, after appropriate negotiations, of a conference of Britain, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., France and China for this purpose and to seek a means of reducing expenditure on armaments generally. The resolution also called for a speed-up in research and investigation into the possible development of atomic energy as a source of power to meet industrial and social needs. A resolution which sought Parliamentary legislation to alter the National Service call-up age from 18 to 21 and to reduce the two-year period of service was rejected. In another resolution Congress denounced the Housing Repairs and Rents Act and decided to associate themselves with a campaign designed to secure its repeal.

its repeal. A general resolution asserting that the Government's economic policy had increased the cost of living and had weakened the nation's ability to resist the effects of overseas recession was carried. The resolution requested the General Council to make representations to the Government to restrict the distribution of profits and the issue of bonus shares ; declared the opposition of Congress to the dismantling of the Welfare State, and demanded that the Government should take action at home and abroad effectively to overcome the alleged deficiencies of private industry and trade. While on international topics, Congress rejected a resolution which recommended the ultimate establishment of a world authority as the only constructive way of eliminating war, the fear of war, and wasteful expenditure on armaments. The resolution called for the creation, under the control of the United Nations, of a world development authority to raise living standards in the under-developed countries of the world and sought to associate the trade union movement with the formation of a power bloc to hold the balance between Russia and America. Turning to international trade union affairs, Congress rejected and trade.

Turning to international trade union affairs, Congress rejected a motion designed to bring about joint discussions between the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions with a view to reaching agreement on a common programme of economic demands. An amendment which sought to establish closer relations with trade unionists in China and the re-creation of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee was also lost. The General Council's Report had made reference to the fact that the Council have declined an invitation to be represented at the 11th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions in Moscow. Reference back of the statement was moved but, on a card vote, the motion was defeated. In passing a comprehensive resolution on public ownership of industry, Congress confirmed its support for the principle of public ownership of basic industries, including sections of the chemical and engineering industries ; and approved the extension of public ownership into the building and civil engineering industries. A resolution was carried to place on record the view of Congress that, in order to secure higher real wages, efforts should be made by the Government to reduce the cost of living and that workers in industry should receive, as higher wages, a share in the results of increased productivity of industry.

A resolution opposing any form of wage restraint and inviting Congress to support all and every effort to improve the wages and conditions of employment of the working people was lost. A resolution criticising the Government's colonial policy and calling for an immediate cease-fire in Kenya and Malaya was lost. There were several resolutions on the subject of collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes. Congress approved a resolution which, while recognising that the right to strike must remain inviolate, called on the General Council to strengthen the conditions of employment of the working people was lost. Having regard to the necessity of developing overseas trade and the need to keep our industries fully employed, a composite resolution, which was carried, affirmed the need for expansion of trade with countries both in the East and in the West. In passing this resolution Congress expressed the view that the Government should initiate a special inquiry into export trading conditions, including the possibility of new markets in Eastern Europe and Asia collective bargaining system and the encouragement of voluntary arbitration if settlement could not be achieved by negotiation. A resolution declaring the uncompromising hostility of Congress to any form of compulsory arbitration was referred to the General Council, but a resolution which sought to encourage the growth of Asia A further resolution on overseas trading matters, referred to the collective bargaining by changing the interpretation or the substance of the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, did not succeed. General Council, called for all reciprocal trade agreements to stipulate that the goods concerned should be produced under accepted standards of fair wages and conditions.

Despite opposition by the General Council, Congress decided to refer back a paragraph in the General Council's Report which had strongly recommended the removal, from the minds of employees and employees, of any idea that retirement of older employees was compulsory or expected at any specific age. In the reference back, (972)



Congress affirmed that workers had a right to retire not later than at 65

Congress shelved a resolution which sought to establish a common wage policy and another which invited Congress to declare that overtime should only be worked voluntarily.

Mention was made several times of the T.U.C. Memorial Hall, at present being built, and, in private session, Congress agreed to meet the cost of this building by requiring all affiliated organisations

to pay a levy of one shilling per member some time during the next three years. It was expected that about one-sixth of the money collected would be available for giving help to trade unions in coloring and help model. colonies and backward countries. Other subjects on which resolutions were carried included ; the

Other subjects on which resolutions were carried included ; the Gowers committee report ; civil air transport ; animal slaughtering and wholesale meat distribution ; travelling expenses to and from work as a tax allowance ; the need for help to live entertainment ; and improved amenities in rural areas. Several other resolutions were discussed and referred to the General Council for consideration. The Congress was addressed by Mr. Herbert Morrison, deputy Parliamentary leader of the Labour Party ; by delegates from the Co-operative movement, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and from the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Charles Geddes, C.B.E., General Secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the ensuing year.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Coal Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) **General Regulations**, 1954

The Ministry of Fuel and Power have issued a Memorandum on the Coal Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) General Regulations, 1954. The Regulations, which were made on 6th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 220), came into operation on Ist September. The object of the Memorandum is to state the intention behind the most important of the provisions of the new Regulations and to give guidance on their application to managers, mechanical engineers or mechanics in charge, electrical engineers or electricians in charge, mechanics and electricians of the mine and others most concerned with their provisions. The Memorandum says that the Regulations are intended to

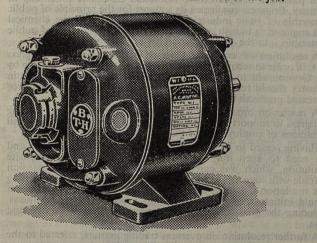
and others most concerned with their provisions. The Memorandum says that the Regulations are intended to secure the proper installation, examination, testing and maintenance of mechanical plant and electrical plant, of which more and more is being installed in mines. The Royal Commission on Safety in Coal Mines which reported in 1938 emphasised the importance of this matter, and the growing use of electricity in mines and intensive mechanisation in recent years have increased the need for new requirements. The Regulations are based on the recom-mendations of the Royal Commission and are the last of a series mendations of the Royal Commission, and are the last of a series



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of Regulations dealing with the duties and qualifications of mine officials, engineers and technical staff.

officials, engineers and technical staff. The Regulations are divided into four parts : Part I deals with appointments, Part II with duties, Part III with qualifications, and Part IV with other matters mainly of legal concern. The Memo-randum contains sections reviewing the detailed provisions of each of these four parts of the Regulations. It also contains a brief explanation of the principles on which the requirements governing supervision of plant are based and explains the meaning of some new terms used in the Regulations. Appendices to the Memorandum set out particulars of the qualifications which will be required of the various grades of mechanics and electricians in three successive stages, the first commencing on 1st January, 1956, and the second and third commencing on 1st January, 1957, and 1st January, 1959, respectively. Details are also given of service certificates which will be granted to men in posts who have shown their competency by occupying these posts satisfactorily over certain periods of time. occupying these posts satisfactorily over certain periods of time. Copies of the Memorandum can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net $(7\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$.

Investigation into Compressed Air Illness

The Medical Research Council have issued a report on an investigation made during the construction of the Tyne Tunnel in 1948-50 into the causes and effects of compressed air illness. The investigators, and authors of the Report, were Dr. W. D. M. Paton, M.A., D.M., of the staff of the Medical Research Council, and Dr. D. N. Walder, M.D., of the Department of Surgery, Durham University, and formerly of the Department of Physiology, Bristol University. The Report, entitled "Compressed Air Illness", has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as No. 281 in the Special Report Series of the Medical Research Council, price 5s. net (5s. 2d. post free).

In a preface to the Report, the Council state that men engaged on tunnelling operations or other kinds of engineering construction work which have to be carried out in compressed air instead of at atmospheric pressure are exposed to certain physiological risks. Precautionary measures to safeguard men working in these conditions have been prescribed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in their safety regulations for the engineering industry ; and in 1946 the Medical Research Council were asked by the Institution of Civil Engineers to appoint a representative to serve on their Compressed Air Committee which was considering how these regulations might be revised. The Committee found that little was known about the distribution of compressed air illness or the causes and conditions of its appearance in particular individuals. Serious cases involving disability were notified and investigated, but the milder form of the illness (commonly called "the bends") was of much more frequent occurrence and had In a preface to the Report, the Council state that men engaged "the bends") was of much more frequent occurrence and had never been fully studied. Investigation was needed and was undertaken to provide information about the incidence and the course of the condition termed "decompression sickness" and to explore new ways of reducing the incidence or relieving the condition once it was incurred.

The investigators were able to make observations on the 376 men who worked in compressed air during the construction of the tunnel. The work of construction involved 40,000 decompressions, tunnel. The work of construction involved 40,000 decompressions, and there were 350 cases of decompression sickness, which included three serious cases. The investigation showed that decompression sickness occurred almost exclusively among men working regular shifts in compressed air and only rarely among workers exposed to pressure at irregular intervals. The incidence of the attacks was high among new shift workers but fell to comparatively negligible levels after some months of employment. This decline is attributed mainly to the worker becoming "acclimatised" to working in compressed air conditions, and the investigators suggest that preliminary training should be given on the surface in tasks similar to those to be performed later in compressed air. However carefully decompression is carried out, temporary discomfort may frequently occur and affect almost every shift worker. Any steps which might help to eliminate it, the Council say, should be carefully considered.

The Report gives a detailed description of the methods, data, etc., of the investigation, including analyses of the overall sickness rate and of susceptibility of workers according to occupation, age and weight, and includes also a section discussing questions of practical importance in dealing with compressed air illness. It is followed by an appendix containing case reports and a summary of the findings of the investigators.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Agreement on Social Security with the Netherlands

A Convention on social security between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of the Netherlands was signed on 11th August at the Hague and will come into operation when it has been ratified by both Governments.

The Convention deals with benefits for sickness, unemployment, maternity, old age, widowhood, orphanhood, and industrial accidents and diseases. It will enable contributions paid under the national insurance schemes of both countries to be taken into account when a person claims any of these benefits and will also enable people who are receiving pensions to continue to receive them if they go from one country to the other.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

126th Session of Governing Body of International Labour Office

Following the triennial Governing Body elections which took place at the 37th Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva from 2nd to 24th June, 1954, the Governing Body held an inaugural meeting on 25th June. The United Kingdom Government representative at the meeting was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes

Earnings and Working Hours in Germany

A survey of earnings and working hours of manual workers in the principal industries in the German Federal Republic is carried out at quarterly intervals by the Federal Statistical Office. Summaries of the results of the surveys are published in the monthly journal of the Federal Statistical Office, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, and a full report is also published in the series *Statistische Berichte*. An article in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1953 (page 354) gave some statistics relating to surveys carried out up to and An article in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1953 (page 354) gave some statistics relating to surveys carried out up to and including May, 1953. Later figures in the same series, extracted from the German publications, are given below, including figures for February, 1954, for the 26 industry groups included in the survey. The averages quoted by the Federal Statistical Office are computed from information supplied by sample undertakings in manufacturing industries, mining, and construction. The statistics relate to wage-earners only. Workers not engaged upon production, and apprentices (except in mining) are not included in the scope of the enquiries. The earnings quoted are gross earnings, *i.e.*, before deductions on account of taxes, etc., and, in the case of coal and lignite mines, include the value of free coal supplied. A total of 4,862,852 workers, including 3,605,335 males and 1,257,517 females, were employed in February, 1954, in the industries covered by the survey.

dinashri anizorah	5 (15)	Males		Females				
Date or Industry	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Weekly	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	We		
1953, compared web	Pf.	DM		Pf.	DM	1 470		
All Industries*	176.9	82.46	46.6	110.3	48.66	44		
February, 1953 May, 1953	178.9	87.57	40.0	113.2	51.28	44		
May, 1953	179.0	88.70	49.5	113.3	51.84	4		
November, 1953	180.1	89.48	49.7	114.0	53.35	40		
February, 1954	180.9	87.23	48.2	114.3	51.69	4		
February, 1954		S. OTT		NE RESERVE	021 11 0	1370		
Hard Coal Mining	214.7	101.15	47.1	N THE P	CO SILATEG	1.5		
Lignite Mining	181.2	94.04	51.9	1913	15/43/01/19:00	31210		
Iron and Steel	210.6	105.42	50.1	155-1	68.82	4		
Non-Ferrous Metals	183.9	94.14	51.2	122.7	59.20	48		
Foundries	197.4	97.34	49.3	134.2	63.34	47		
Metal Working	186.0	91.94	49.4	121.6	57.23	47		
Chemicals	189.1	94.77	50.1	119.6	55.14	40		
Quarrying, Stonework-	No side 1	1 LAST SUR	DIGHLANS C	Shine In	Links state	No.		
ing, Lime, etc	163.4	78.49	48.0	117.5	53.48	4:		
Ceramics	170.3	84.60	49.7	109.3	50.56	40		
Glass	173.6	86.53	49.9	102.3	48.63	4		
Building	186·5 137·5	76.99 64.88	41.3	122.6 104.4	53-97 48-47	44		
Sawmills	137.5	04.99	41.2	104.4	40.41	4		
Furniture, Woodwork-	151.4	71.58	47.3	101.4	45.89	4		
Paper Production	169.7	90.02	53.0	113.4	54.52	4		
Paper Processing	161.4	83.88	52.0	101.0	48.19	4		
Book Printing	207.0	106.35	51.4	108.4	52.66	4		
Flat Printing	196.4	103.64	52.8	108.0	54.08	50		
Textiles	156.0	75.37	48.3	119.5	52.58	4		
Clothing	165.8	77.64	46.8	111.1	47.84	4.		
Leather Production	174.8	83.53	47.8	116.6	53.23	4		
Leather Processing	158.5	72.65	45.8	99.2	42.36	42		
Shoes	164.5	71.77	43.6	114.7	50.63	4		
Food, Drink, Con-	Ever Possib	ma les a	TETRIN	EL COLTOTA-	Party sylar an	and the second		
fectionery, Tobacco,	100 0	01 22	E1 C	00.0	14 00	1		
etc	157.5	81.32	51·6 50·5	99·0 124·9	44.69 56.19	4.		
Brewing	177.4	89.49	50.5	124.9	50.19	4.		
Musical Instruments	156.7	77.14	49.2	104.1	48.07	4		
and Toys Plastics Processing	165.6	82.64	49.2	104.1	48.00	4		
Flastics Frocessing	105-0	02 04		104 0	40 00	11/100		
	A STATE OF THE OWNER	THE REPORT OF	Concession and and	A REAL PROPERTY AND	Stock Constants and	A PUICE N		

The average hourly earnings of all workers (males and females) in the industries covered by the survey, except coal mining, rose from 159.7 Pfennigs in February, 1953, to 162.7 Pfennigs in February, 1954. Over the same period average weekly earnings of all workers rose from 73.36 Deutsche Marks to 77.05 Deutsche Marks. Average weekly hours worked were 45.9 in February, 1953, and rose to 47.4 in February, 1954. Between November, 1953, and February, 1954, there was a decline from 163.4 Pfennigs to 162.7 Pfennigs in average hourly earnings of all workers, and the report notes that at the same time there was a reduction in the proportion of overtime included in the working hours.

* Exclusive of Coal Mining.

Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room

Operatives. The main business of the meeting was the election of officers. The Governing Body unanimously elected as its Chairman Mr. R. Ago, Italian Government representative on the Governing Body. M. P. M. Waline (France) was unanimously re-elected vice-Chairman from the Employers' Group. Mr. Roberts was unanimously elected vice-Chairman from the Workers' Group. Other business transacted by the Governing Body was mainly of a routine nature a routine nature.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Among the industries covered by the survey the largest in numbers of workers was the metal working group, in which 1,454,598 workers (1,182,109 males and 272,489 females) were employed in February, 1954. Separate data are given in the report for each of seven main branches of this industry. The Table below shows the figures in respect of all male workers and of all female workers for this industry and its seven main branches in February, 1954.

		Males		Females				
Industry Group	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Weekly		Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours		
IG CUCUDER STURIES	Pf.	DM	Carlo Carlo	Pf.	DM	- Burge		
Metal Working :	186.0	91.94	49.4	121.6	57.23	47.1		
Steel Construction Mechanical Engineer-	182.1	90.03	49.4	135.7	61.78	45.5		
ing	187.3	93.54	49.9	127.9	61.74	48.3		
Shipbuilding.	184.8	95.65	51.8	140.5	67.44	48.0		
Road Vehicles and		2000		100	and the second	10 0		
Aircraft	200.8	97.18	48.4	144.4	68.02	47.1		
Electrical Engineering	182.0	91.22	50.1	127.3	60.11	47.2		
Optical and Precision	102 0	Photo Chick	Constant and	and the second	Second and	STAL OF		
Instruments	177.5	87.59	49.4	119.6	56.54	47.3		
Iron, Steel, Sheet Metal and Metal		1.00	and the					
Goods Processing	179.8	87.10	48.4	110.9	51.57	46.5		

Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland in October, 1953

An annual enquiry into the earnings of manual workers and An annual enquiry into the earnings of manual workers and the salaries of non-manual workers in industrial and commercial undertakings in Switzerland has been carried out for a number of years by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts, and Labour. An article published in the June issue of *La Vie Economique*, the journal of the Federal Department for Public Economy, gives a summary of the results of the latest of these enquiries, relating to October, 1953.

these enquiries, relating to October, 1933. The Federal Office obtained returns from 30,000 private under-takings, employing about 500,000 manual workers and 184,000 non-manual workers in manufacturing industries, engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (including such trades as baker, gardener, tailor, furrier, shoemaker, blacksmith, joiner, painter). In the course of the enquiry information was also collected in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply, and public transport services, but has not been included in the summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics comprised cash earnings, including cost-of-living and other allowances of a social nature, as well as the value of any wages paid in kind or other allowances regularly received. Separate particulars were furnished for men and women and for the principal classes of workers (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, young workers and apprentices). workers and apprentices).

workers and apprentices). Among manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1953, were 3.11 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.58 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.83 francs for women, 1.52 francs for youths and boys, and 1.40 francs for girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that in October, 1953, earnings as a whole were about one per cent. higher than in October, 1952, and 123 per cent. above the pre-war level (June, 1939). The increase since June, 1939, in the case of skilled workers was almost exactly 100 per cent. and this was the smallest percentage increase among the various and this was the smallest percentage increase among the various classes of workers.

The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1953, were 821 Swiss francs for men and 501 francs for women. The general increases for all non-manual workers (men and women) compared with October, 1952, and June, 1939, averaged two per cent. and 98 per cent. respectively.

The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings in Swiss francs of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week

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in October, 1953, with comparative totals for October, 1952, and June, 1939.

a of the General Cosach	unaté -	Ave	erage Hou	rly Earnin	gs	
Industrial Group	Number of Workers	Men, Skilled	Men, Semi- skilled and Un- skilled	Women	Young Workers	
Chemical Brick, Pottery, etc. Metal Working and Engineering Watch, Clock and Jewellery Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking Paper and Leather Printing and Bookbinding Handicrafts Transport (Private Undertakings) Commerce	19,626 16,400 132,829 48,333 58,237 42,257 34,116 17,874 16,218 18,546 54,261 5,004 20,911	Fr. 3·28 2·96 3·05 3·65 3·00 3·09 3·04 2·74 3·09 3·72 2·90 3·15 3·15	Fr. 2·79 2·51 2·60 2·91 2·42 2·59 2·54 2·25 2·69 2·60 2·44 2·52 2·66	Fr. 1 · 82 1 · 73 1 · 80 2 · 25 1 · 77 1 · 74 1 · 64 1 · 63 1 · 66 1 · 71 1 · 77 1 · 85	Fr. 1·41 1·55 1·49 1·70 1·36 1·36 1·36 1·35 1·39 1·44 1·26 1·37 	
Total, October, 1953	484,612	3.11	2.58	1.83	1.45	
Total, October, 1952	474,323	3.08	2.54	1.80	1.46	
Total, June, 1939		1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54	

An article on the previous year's enquiry was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953 (page 277).

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic in 1953

The Department of Industry and Commerce of the Republic of Ireland have issued their Report for the year 1953 on the work of the Factory and Inspection Service. The main part of the Report relates to the administration during the year of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901–1920. A brief account is also included of work carried out by the Inspectorate under certain other Acts. Statistics given in the Report show that at 31st December, 1953, the total number of premises on the official register was 13,362, compared with 12,735 a year earlier. The number of premises visited by Factory Inspectors in 1953 was 11,492. Persons employed at these premises numbered 115,414, including 66,186 men, 32,658 women, 6,378 youths and boys and 10,192 girls.

The total number of persons injured in reported accidents rose from 1,175 (including 19 fatalities) in 1952 to 1,273 (11 fatalities) in 1953. In the textiles and clothing group of industries the numbers injured rose from 106 in 1952 to 173 in 1953. There were large increases also in the food, drink and tobacco group (from 341 to 381) and in the metals, engineering and vehicles industry group (from 292 to 321). At docks, buildings and warehouses the figures were 37 in 1952 and 39 in 1953. There was a decrease from 113 in 1952 to 63 in 1953 in the woodworking and furniture group of industries. The total number of persons injured in accidents reported in 1953 included 989 men, 146 women, 92 youths and boys, and 46 girls. The fatalities included ten men and one young person (male).

Of the 1,273 accidents resulting in injury in 1953, 353 occurred in connection with machinery moved by mechanical power, and 56 in connection with the handling of goods or articles in manufacturing or carrying processes; 226 were caused by persons falling and 135 by blows from falling bodies. Corresponding figures for 1952 were 311, 96, 177 and 111.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

During 1953, 7,200 young persons between 14 and 16 years of age were examined by appointed medical practitioners for certificates of fitness to take employment in factories. Of these young persons, 7,149 were certified as being fit for employment, including 224 cases in which conditional certificates only were issued. Rejections, which included five on non-medical grounds, totalled 51, or 0.6 per cent. of the numbers examined. The main single cause of rejection on medical grounds was pediculosis (27 cases).

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1953

Preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during 1953 have been published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The statistics relate to accidents which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. They are compiled from reports received by the Department of Labour from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other official sources, supplemented, after careful enquiry to avoid duplication, by press reports. For industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, *e.g.*, agriculture, fishing and trapping, and certain service groups, press reports only are available, and the information may be less complete for these than for other industries. The statistics include deaths from industrial diseases, as reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The total number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents or industrial diseases recorded in Canada in 1953 was 1,345, a decrease of 104 compared with 1952. Of the accidents occurring in 1953, 12 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, reported by Workmen's Compensation Boards, increased from 476,313 in 1952 to 480,361 in 1953.

An analysis of the causes of fatal accidents in 1953 showed that 386 persons were killed as a result of being struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles and other objects ; within this causation group the largest numbers of deaths were caused by falling trees and limbs (63) and by automobiles and trucks (50). Accidents caused by collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible for 311 fatalities, 140 of which occurred in accidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by persons falling or slipping numbered 230. The number of fatalities resulting from persons being caught in, on, or between machinery, vehicles, etc., was 91, and 86 fatalities were caused by over-exertion resulting in strains, hernia, etc., and by industrial diseases.

Of the total of 1,345 fatalities in 1953, manufacturing industries accounted for 243, or $18 \cdot 1$ per cent., and the construction industry for 228, or $16 \cdot 9$ per cent. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of seven in the number of fatalities in manufacturing and a decrease of 19 in construction. In the mining and quarrying group of industries 188 persons were killed in 1953, compared with 212 in 1952, and in transportation (including storage and communications) there was also a decrease, from 254 in 1952 to 180 in 1953.

The largest number of industrial fatalities recorded in any Province in 1953 was 441 in Ontario, but this represented a decrease of 46 compared with 1952. Of the total of 441, 104 occurred in manufacturing industries, 76 in construction, and 53 in the transportation group of industries. In Quebec, 283 fatalities were recorded, of which 58 occurred in manufacturing, 49 in transportation, and 48 in construction. The Province showing the next highest total was British Columbia, where deaths reported numbered 246, of which 72 occurred in the logging industry.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour Ist April, 1954

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

Earnings in the United States Machinery Industries, 1953-54

A summary of the results of a survey of earnings of production workers in machinery industries in the United States of America has been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in an article in the June issue of *Monthly Labor Review*. The survey was made by the Bureau between September, 1953, and February, 1954, in 20 important machinery production areas. It covered approximately 650,000 workers in selected occupations in establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories and employing eight or more workers and establishments producing other non-electrical machinery and employing 21 or more workers.

employing 21 or more workers. The summary shows that during 1953 the average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the machinery manufacturing industries increased by nearly 5 per cent. (Straight-time earnings are earnings during normal working hours and exclude additional payments for overtime and night work.) This was a smaller percentage increase, the article says, than that for any other post-war year except 1949. Between January, 1945, and January, 1954, pay levels of production workers in the machinery industries had increased on an average by 83 per cent. There were substantial variations from this overall average according to the area and the job surveyed. For example, the percentage increase for labourers during the nine-year period was greater than that for skilled workers, mainly because cents-per-hour increases were applied uniformly to both low-wage and high-wage workers in the industries. A reversal of this trend occurred, however, during 1953, when the hourly earnings of tool and die makers increased by 6·1 per cent., of production machinists by 6·6 per cent., and of labourers by 4·8 per cent. In 1945 the average pay of tool and die makers was 63 per cent. above that of labourers; this differential had been reduced by January, 1953, to 39 per cent., but increased again to 41 per cent. by January, 1953, to 39 per cent. in January, 1954.

The Table below shows, for the period September, 1953, to February, 1954, the average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York, and the range of the averages for the 20 centres included in the survey.

	1003	Avera	ige Hourly	Earnings	bai) ga
Occupation	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	20 Cent (Rang
Alan Long St. Barry F.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assemblers, Class A B C Electricians, Maintenance Inspectors, Class A B C Machine Tool Operators	$2 \cdot 19 \\ 1 \cdot 95 \\ 1 \cdot 70 \\ 2 \cdot 30 \\ 2 \cdot 19 \\ 1 \cdot 96 \\ 1 \cdot 71$	$2 \cdot 43 2 \cdot 03 1 \cdot 90 2 \cdot 47 2 \cdot 46 2 \cdot 05 1 \cdot 94$	$2.03 \\ 1.73 \\ 1.48 \\ 2.33 \\ 2.11 \\ 1.85 \\ 1.65 $	$2 \cdot 20$ $1 \cdot 83$ $1 \cdot 47$ $2 \cdot 22$ $2 \cdot 21$ $1 \cdot 85$ —	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 71 - 2 \\ 1 \cdot 49 - 2 \\ 1 \cdot 25 - 2 \\ 1 \cdot 78 - 2 \\ 1 \cdot 85 - 2 \\ 1 \cdot 53 - 2 \\ 1 \cdot 49 - 1 \end{array}$
Drill Press Operators, Radial, Class A B C Drill Press Operators, Single and Multiple	2·24 1·98 1·79	2·65	2.04 1.82 1.72	2·17 1·73	$1 \cdot 82 - 2$ $1 \cdot 46 - 2$ $1 \cdot 62 - 1$
Spindle, Class A B C	$2 \cdot 12 \\ 1 \cdot 92 \\ 1 \cdot 65$	$2 \cdot 17$ $2 \cdot 00$ $1 \cdot 87$	2·12 1·76	2.07 1.77 1.48	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 72 - 2 \\ 1 \cdot 53 - 2 \\ 1 \cdot 23 - 1 \end{array}$
Engine Lathe Operators, Class A B C	2·26 1·97 1·70	2.66 2.05	2·14 1·86	2·15 1·77 1·42	1 · 88-2 1 · 71-2 1 · 42-1
Grinding Machine Opera- tors, Class A B C	2·32 2·02 1·70	2.68 2.05 1.92	2·28 1·83 1·61	2·22 1·74	$1 \cdot 86 - 2$ $1 \cdot 54 - 2$ $1 \cdot 36 - 1$
Milling Machine Opera- tors, Class A B C	2·30 1·98 1·77	2.64 2.03 1.86	2.09 1.87 1.73	2.17 1.83 1.55	$1 \cdot 87 - 2$ $1 \cdot 64 - 2$ $1 \cdot 55 - 1$
Screw Machine Operators, Class A B C Turret Lathe Operators, Hand (including hand	2.37 2.08 1.80	2·28 		2·12 	1 · 76-2 1 · 81-2 1 · 60-1
screw machine), Class A B C	2·23 2·01 1·77	2·41 2·04	2.15 1.88 1.78	2·11 1·76 1·42	1·80-2 1·61-2 1·36-1
Machine Tool Operators, Toolroom Machinists, Production Tool and Die Makers—	2.22	2.44	2·23 2·22	2.10	1.83-2 1.86-2
Jobbing Shops Others Welders, Hand, Class A Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.78 \\ 2.52 \\ 2.21 \\ 2.01 \\ 1.52 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.97 \\ 2.55 \\ 2.24 \\ 2.06 \\ 1.78 \end{array} $	2.45 2.34 2.13 1.89 1.54	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 40 \\ 2 \cdot 38 \\ 1 \cdot 99 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 36 \end{array} $	2·11-2 1·97-2 1·76-2 1·50-2 1·15-1
Labourers, Material Hand- ling	1.60	1.83	1.55	1.52	1.17-

An article giving particulars of earnings in the machinery production industries in November, 1949, was published in the July, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (page 232).



EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment* in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

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At the end of July the number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) was 22,515,000. This total represented an increase of 50,000 (15,000 men and 35,000 women) during the month.

Employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole increased by 19,000. The only marked change in this group was an increase of 20,000, partially seasonal, in food, drink and tobacco.

The other main changes in employment were increases of 13,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services (largely in hotels and catering); 10,000 in agriculture and 10,000 in distribution. These industries usually show an increase at this period of the year.

The Employment Exchanges filled 691,000 vacancies in the twelve weeks ended 28th July, 1954, compared with 678,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges but still unfilled on 28th July was 383,000, or 62,000 more than on 29th July, 1953.

An increase of 19,500 in unemployment between 12th July and 9th August was almost entirely due to the registration of young persons leaving school at the end of the summer term.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 9th August was 239,600, of whom 8,800 were temporarily stopped. Unemployment was $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with $1 \cdot 0$ per cent. in July and $1 \cdot 4$ per cent. in August, 1953. Of the wholly unemployed 96,100 persons, or 42 per cent., had been unemployed for more than eight weeks.

The strength of the Forces at end-July was 838,000.

It is estimated that the total working population[†] increased by 50,000 during July.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power situation between end-June and end-July, 1954, are shown in the following Table, together with the figures for recent months and end-July, 1953.

	Provide a second second second	Contraction and a second	and the second second second	Station in the second	nousunus
TARATE	End- July, 1953	End- May, 1954	End- June, 1954	End- July, 1954	Change during July, 1954
Number in Civil Employment Men Women	22,262 14,862 7,400	22,430 14,948 7,482	22,465§ 14,953§ 7,512	22,515 14,968 7,547	+ 50 + 15 + 35
Wholly Unemployed [‡]	267	242	218	218	
Temporarily Stopped‡ Total Registered Unemployed‡	13 280	13 255	12 230	10 228	$- 2 \\ - 2$
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men	865 841 24	841 818 23	839§ 816§ 23	838 815 23	- 1 - 1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment	6	5	6	7	+ 1
Total Working Population† Men Women	23,400 15,885 7,515	23,518 15,928 7,590	23,528§ 15,918§ 7,610	23,578 15,933 7,645	+ 50 + 15 + 35

* The figures of employment are provisional and subject to revision in the light of more complete information to be obtained on the basis of the count of insurance cards in mid-1954.

† The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units.
‡ End of month estimates. The figures on the "temporarily stopped" line have been excluded from the computation of the Total Working Population.
§ Revised figure.

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ANALYSIS	OF	NUMBERS	IN	CIVIL
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Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

Thousands

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

Industry or Service	End- July, 1953	End- May, 1954	End- June, 1954	End- July, 1954	Change during July, 1954
Basic Industries Mining and Quarrying (Wage-carners on Colliery	875	871	869	867	<u></u> 2
Books) Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	(714) 372	(710) 375	(708) 374	(706) 375	(- 2) + 1
tion	1,733 1,097	1,70 ⁴ 1,064	1,706 1,069	1,707 1,079	$^{+1}_{+10}$
Number in Basic Industries	4,077	4,014	4,018	4,028	+ 10
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture	491 548 1,125 2,547 971 689 881 1,503	508 555 1,173 2,628 1,003 700 873 1,559	510 554 1,174 2,633 999 694 884 1,561	511 554 1,174 2,635 995* 691 904 1,564	+ 1 + 2 - 4 - 3 + 20 + 3
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,755	8,999	9,009	9,028	+ 19
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,430 2,672	1,425 2,697	1,422† 2,702	1,422 2,712	+ i0
Miscellaneous Services	4,009	3,983	4,002	4,015	+ 13
National Government Service Local Government Service	594 725	589 723	587 725	585 725	- 2
Total in Civil Employment	22,262	22,430	22.465†	22.515	+ 50

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at the end of July, 1953, and May, June and July, 1954. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. All employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries, and a sample of employers in the distributive trades and miscellaneous services, are required to supply information every month under the provisions of the Act. The returns show the numbers on the pay-rolls (including those temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, etc.) at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month ; the two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry, and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the month. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table.

* Cotton—296,000. Wool—214,000. Other textiles—485,000. † Revised figure.

Mining, etc. Coal Mining	1924 1924 1924	1995 1995	1		1953 1953	48
 Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireolay Goods Chana and Farthenware Cilass (other than containers) Cilass Containers Conter Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures Chemicals and Alied Trades Chemicals and Dy-Product Works Chemicals and Dy-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Chemicals and Step Melting, Rolling, etc. Tron and Steel Mcling, Rolling, etc. Tron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Tinplate Manufacture Tinon And Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc Partice Manufacture (see tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machiner Tools and Engineering Constructional Engineering Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Cheter Icial Goods Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycle Manufacture and Repair of Alikway Carria and Wagons and Trams Manufacture and Repair of Alikway Carria and Wagons and Trams Manufacture and Repair of Alikway Carria and Wagons and Trams Manufacture and Repair of Alikway Carria and Wagons and Trams Manufacture and Repa	Mining	, etc.	AN COLOR		No.	A Sector
Bricks and Firelay Goods	Non-N	fotallifero	ne Mini	na Prod	lucts	
Glass Containers Glass Containers Glass Containers Glass Containers Cord or Metaillf. Mining Manufactures Chemicals and Dyes Chemical Preparations, Perfumery, Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. Metal Manufacture Firon and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Fron Foundries Firon and Steel Tubes Chemicals Smetting, Rolling, etc. Fron and Steel Tubes Chemicals Smetting, Rolling, etc. Fron and Steel Tubes Chemicals Smetting, Rolling, etc. Matine Engineering Cher Yols and Engineering Cher Non-Fleetrical Engineering Cher Non-Electrical Engineering Cher Cher Electrical Goods Cher Cher Electrical Goods Cher Electrical Goods Cher Electrical Goods Cher Cher Cher Cher Cher Cher Cher Cher	Brick	ks and Fi	reclay C	Goods		
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Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, Explosives and Fireworks	Cem	ent	CALCULATE STATE	\$200 CON \$500 ST	Manu	
Chemicals and Dyes	Chemi	cals and A	llied Tr	ades	.275	
Status	Cok	e Ovens a micals and	d Dyes	Product	Work	s
Status	Phar Expl	maceutic losives an	al Prepa d Firew	orks	, Perfu	imery,
Other Oils, Greases, Ghue, etc. Hast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc Stationary Engineering Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineering Constructional Engineering Ordnance and Small Arms Ordnance and Small Arms Orther Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Wires and Grables Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Apparatus and Granophones Wireless Apparatus and Granophones Wireless Apparatus and Granophones Wireless Usives and Electrical Coods Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycle Motor Vehicles and Granges Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycle Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carria and Wagons and Trams Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified <t< td=""><td>Soar</td><td>b. Candles</td><td>s, Ponsi</td><td>les. Ink</td><td>, Matc</td><td>ues, eu</td></t<>	Soar	b. Candles	s, Ponsi	les. Ink	, Matc	ues, eu
Diast Furnaces	Othe	er Oils, G	reases,	Glue, e		•••
 Steel Sheet Manufacture	Metal	Manufact	ure	1. A.	122.3	
 Steel Sheet Manufacture	Iron	and Stee	l Meltir	g, Roll	ing, et	c
Iron and Steel Tubes	linp	plate Man	utacture	8		
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Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines	Facino	oring Shi	nhuildin	a and L	lactric	al Gao
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	Ship	building a	and Shi	p Repa	iring	
Stationary Engines	Agri	cultural Mers and B	Machine	ry (exc ise Plan	tracto	ors)
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	Mac	hine Tool	is and E	Ingineer	s' Sma	II Too
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Carts, Perambulators, etc	Man	ufacture :	and Rep	bair of h	Railway	y Carri
Tools and Cultery	Cart	s, Peramb	bulators	, etc.		ille.
Hollow-ware	Tool	Goods not is and Cu	tlery	iere Spo	Nielle	
Hollow-ware	Iron	s, Nuts, S and Stee	l Forgir	Rivets,	Nails,	etc.
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instrume Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Met Musical Instruments Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Met Musical Instruments Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Marrow Fabrics Mateu Dortextiles Tailoring. Cother Textile Industries Other Textile Sont elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Read and Flour Confectionery	Hall	OW WOTO			s 	
Watches and Clocks	Meta	al Industr	ties not			cified
Watches and Clocks	Precisi	on Instru	ments, J	eweller	y, etc.	
Musical Instruments	Wat Jewe	ches and ellery, Pla	Clocks ite, Refi	ning of		
Textiles	Mus	ical Instr	uments	i dia	1.201	i.
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	Cott	on Spinn	ing, Do	ubling,	etc.	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	Woo	on Weav	Worste	d		::
Carpets	Ray	on, Nylor on, Nylor	n, etc., I n, etc., V	Weavin	g and S	Silk
Carpets	Jute	n and So	It Hemj	P		
Carpets	Hos	iery and o	other K	nitted (Goods	
Made-up Textiles	Lace			ALC: NOT THE REAL	C. La Contraction	0.00
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	Mac	le-up Tex	tiles			
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	Othe	er Textile	Industr	ies		
Leather Goods	Leathe	r, Leather	r Goods	and Fu	ir Fellm	
Clothing	Leat	her Good	is	••	, renn 	•••
Food, Drink and Tobacco	Dur					
Food, Drink and Tobacco		oring.				
Food, Drink and Tobacco		ralls, Shir	ts, Und	erwear,	, etc.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco		, Jups al	ies not	elsewhe	ere spec	cified pers
Food, Drink and Tobacco		ss Industr	JI DOUL	DIOCS	Carlo Marke	
Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	Clothin Taila Dres Over Hats Dres Mar Rep	an or box	ota and		••	
Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectioner Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	Clothin Taile Dres Over Hats Dres Mar Rep	Drink and	l Tobaco	co	and the second s	
Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Confectioner Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	Clothin Taile Dres Over Hats Dres Mar Rep Food, T	Drink and in Milling	I Tobaco	c	егу	
Brewing and Malting	Clothin Taile Dres Over Hats Dres Mar Rep Food, T	Drink and in Milling	I Tobaco	fection	Section of the second	CARL & NOV
Brewing and Malting	Clothin Taild Dres Ovei Hats Dres Mar Rep Food, Grai Brea Bisc Mea Mill Sur	Drink and in Milling id and Flo uits it and Me c Product	I Tobaco our Cor eat Prod	ucts		
Contraction of the second s	Clothin Taild Dres Over Hats Dres Mar Rep Food, Gra Brea Bisc Mea Mill Suga Cocc Pres	Drink and in Milling id and Fluuits at and Me c Product ar and Gl oa, Chocc erving of	I Tobaco our Cor eat Prod s ucose olate an Fruit a	d Sugar nd Veg	r Confe	ectione
Contraction of the second s	Clothin Taild Dres Over Hats Dres Man Rep Food, Gra Brea Bisc Mea Bisc Mea Mill Suga Cocc Pres	Drink and in Milling id and Fluuits at and Me c Product ar and Gl oa, Chocc erving of	I Tobaco our Cor eat Prod s ucose olate an Fruit a	d Sugar nd Veg	r Confe	ectione
(972)	Clothin Taild Dres Over Hats Dres Mar Rep Food, Grai Brea Bisc Mea Mill Suga Cocc Pres	Drink and in Milling id and Fluuits at and Me c Product ar and Gl oa, Chocc erving of	I Tobaco our Cor eat Prod s ucose olate an Fruit a	d Sugar nd Veg	r Confe	ectione
	Clothin Taild Dres Over Hats Dres Man Rep Food, Gra Brea Bisc Mea Mill Suga Cocc Pres	Drink and in Milling id and Fluuits at and Me c Product ar and Gl oa, Chocc erving of	I Tobaco our Cor eat Prod s ucose olate an Fruit a	d Sugar nd Veg	r Confe	ectione

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands Males Females Total End-June, 1954 End-May, 1954 End-June, 1954 End-July, 1954 End-July, 1953 End-May, 1954 End-June, 1954 End-July, 1954 End-July, 1953 End-July, 1954 July, 1953 May, 1954 772.3 771.5 770.0 15.2 15.2 15.2 15.2 792.0 787.5 786.7 785.2 776.8 257.7 77.7 34.8 31.7 20.1 14.9 78.5 334·2 86·0 77·7 41·6 25·3 16·0 87·6 341 · 1 86 · 3 80 · 4 43 · 4 25 · 5 16 · 0 89 · 5 341 · 5 86 · 2 80 · 4 43 · 5 25 · 6 16 · 1 89 · 7 256·3 77·7 34·6 31·5 19·8 14·7 78·0 342 · 5 86 · 3 80 · 5 43 · 6 25 · 8 16 · 2 90 · 1 252.1 77.3 33.1 30.6 19.5 14.7 76.9 256.6 77.6 34.6 31.6 19.9 14.8 78.1 84.8 8.6 45.8 11.9 5.7 1.3 11.5 82·1 8·7 44·6 11·0 5·8 84.9 8.6 45.7 11.9 5.7 1.3 11.6 8.6 45.8 11.9 5.7 1·3 11·6 $\begin{array}{c}1\cdot 3\\10\cdot 7\end{array}$ **506.6** 19.1 215.8 57.1 52.3 40.9 49.3 38.5 33.6 360 · 3 18 · 5 169 · 1 24 · 3 33 · 0 28 · 3 29 · 3 32 · 1 25 · 7 $140.7 \\ 0.6 \\ 44.4 \\ 31.1 \\ 18.7 \\ 12.1 \\ 20.3 \\ 6.2 \\ 7.3$ 146·3 0·6 46·7 32·8 19·3 12·6 20·0 6·4 7·9 146.7 0.6 46.6 32.8 19.5 12.7 20.1 6.5 7.9 **489** · 2 19 · 1 206 · 1 55 · 3 50 · 6 39 · 8 49 · 7 36 · 3 32 · 3 507 · 8 19 · 2 216 · 0 57 · 2 52 · 5 41 · 1 49 · 4 38 · 7 33 · 7 509 · 3 19 · 3 216 · 7 57 · 3 52 · 5 41 · 3 49 · 5 39 · 0 33 · 7 348 · 5 18 · 5 161 · 7 24 · 2 31 · 9 27 · 7 29 · 4 30 · 1 25 · 0 361 · 1 18 · 6 169 · 4 24 · 4 33 · 0 28 · 4 29 · 3 32 · 2 25 · 8 362 · 2 18 · 7 169 · 9 24 · 5 33 · 0 28 · 6 29 · 3 32 · 4 25 · 8 147.1 0.0 46.8 32.8 19.5 12.7 20.2 6.6 7.9 553.6 21.9 220.5 124.4 14.5 20.1 44.0 108.2 486.4 21.4 201.2 107.2 12.6 18.9 36.7 88.4 485 · 9 21 · 4 201 · 1 106 · 5 12 · 7 18 · 9 36 · 8 88 · 5 546.8 21.8 222.4 123.5 13.9 19.4 43.9 101.9 553·4 21·9 220·2 124·1 14·4 20·1 44·2 108·5 553·3 21·9 220·3 123·7 14·5 20·1 44·3 108·5 486 · 2 21 · 4 201 · 0 106 · 9 12 · 6 18 · 9 36 · 8 88 · 6 67·2 0·5 19·2 17·2 1·8 1·2 7·4 19·9 64.6 0.5 19.4 16.6 1.9 67.4 0.5 19.2 17.2 1.8 482.2 67.2 0.5 19.3 17.2 1.9 1.2 7.3 19.8 21.3 203.0 106.9 12.0 18.2 36.9 83.9 1·2 7·0 18·0 $\begin{array}{r}
 1 \cdot 2 \\
 7 \cdot 5 \\
 20 \cdot 0
 \end{array}$ 427·4 8·9 $\begin{array}{c} 427\cdot 5\\ 9\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 6\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 2\cdot 8\\ 18\cdot 7\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 15\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 6\\ 116\cdot 7\\ 43\cdot 9\\ 20\cdot 9\\ 20\cdot 1\\ 54\cdot 4\\ 23\cdot 5\\ 9\cdot 0\\ 64\cdot 4\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,895} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{207} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{29} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{101} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{25} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{613} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{172} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{54} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{106} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{140} \cdot \textbf{7} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 1,951\cdot 1\\ 206\cdot 6\\ 76\cdot 1\\ 41\cdot 0\\ 30\cdot 8\\ 101\cdot 7\\ 26\cdot 4\\ 66\cdot 6\\ 65\cdot 3\\ 85\cdot 5\\ 627\cdot 1\\ 176\cdot 8\\ 58\cdot 7\\ 52\cdot 0\\ 116\cdot 3\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 20\cdot 0\\ 155\cdot 5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,954} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{206} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{75} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{30} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{101} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{66} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{85} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{67} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{177} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{58} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{52} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{117} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{205} \cdot \textbf{156} \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,955} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{206} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{75} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{41} \cdot 3 \\ \textbf{30} \cdot 7 \\ \textbf{101} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{26} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{66} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{65} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{65} \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{84} \cdot 9 \\ \textbf{628} \cdot 0 \\ \textbf{177} \cdot 2 \\ \textbf{58} \cdot 8 \\ \textbf{52} \cdot 1 \\ \textbf{118} \cdot 2 \\ \textbf{44} \cdot 4 \\ \textbf{20} \cdot 6 \\ \textbf{156} \cdot 6 \\ \textbf{156} \cdot 6 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,526} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{197} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{72} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{83} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{83} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{50} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{78} \\ \textbf{78} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{37} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{32} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{91} \cdot \textbf{6} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{424} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{9} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{3} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{5} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{2} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{18} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{3} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{10} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{3} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{53} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{8} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{9} \end{array}$,495.5 198.4 72.2 34.4 26.9 83.0 22.5 55.4 47.8 77.7 501.9 130.8 37.4 33.2 58.1 19.5 11.0 85.3 $\begin{array}{c} {},{\bf 527} \cdot {\bf 0} \\ {\bf 197} \cdot {\bf 3} \\ {\bf 72} \cdot {\bf 1} \\ {\bf 36} \cdot {\bf 1} \\ {\bf 28} \cdot {\bf 0} \\ {\bf 83} \cdot {\bf 1} \\ {\bf 22} \cdot {\bf 9} \\ {\bf 56} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 50} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 511} \cdot {\bf 2} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 6} \\ {\bf 78} \cdot {\bf 78} \\ {\bf 78} \\$ $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,528} \vdots \\ \textbf{197} \cdot \textbf{i} \\ \textbf{72} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{83} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{56} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{511} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{133} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{31} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{21} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{131} \cdot \textbf{92} \\ \textbf{92} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$ **399.6** 9.2 3.8 4.9 2.8 18.2 3.4 10.0 13.5 3.6 5.1 2.8 18.8 3.5 2.2 6.6 116.8 43.9 20.7 20.2 54.7 23.0 9.1 64.5 6.7 111.7 41.9 20.2 21.2 48.1 20.5 8.1 55.4 1,138·4 310·0 266·9 231·7 ,139 · 4 311 · 3 266 · 7 231 · 3 **1,139 · 2** 310 · 9 267 · 0 231 · 7 168 · 6 45 · 1 36 · 7 33 · 5 969 · 7 264 · 8 230 · 6 197 · 9 159 · 2 42 · 5 35 · 3 32 · 0 168 · 7 45 · 2 36 · 3 33 · 8 168 · 8 45 · 2 36 · 5 33 · 5 293 · 4 268 · 0 215 · 5 931.6 250.9 232.7 183.5 970 · 6 266 · 1 230 · 2 197 · 8 970 · 6 265 · 8 230 · 3 198 · 2 156.6 57.6 26.1 $\begin{array}{r}
 105 \cdot 5 \\
 54 \cdot 9 \\
 22 \cdot 8
 \end{array}$ 41 · 7 2 · 4 2 · 6 143·3 57·3 25·4 1**5**7·2 57·4 26·0 156·9 57·3 26·0 $\begin{array}{r}
 114 \cdot 8 \\
 55 \cdot 2 \\
 23 \cdot 5
 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}
 115 \cdot 2 \\
 55 \cdot 0 \\
 23 \cdot 4
 \end{array}$ 41·8 2·4 2·6 $42.0 \\ 2.4 \\ 2.6$ $\begin{array}{r}
 115 \cdot 2 \\
 54 \cdot 9 \\
 23 \cdot 4
 \end{array}$ 37·8 2·4 2·6 81·3 8·2 77·2 5·6 3.9 2.7 3·9 2·7 3·9 2·7 79·9 8·0 81·3 8·2 81·1 8·3 77·4 5·5 77·4 5·5 76·1 5·2 3.8 2.8 $\begin{array}{c} 314\cdot 1\\ 28\cdot 2\\ 22\cdot 0\\ 33\cdot 3\\ 28\cdot 4\\ 27\cdot 9\\ 31\cdot 0\\ 143\cdot 3\end{array}$ 183 · 7 18 · 8 17 · 4 5 · 2 10 · 1 33 · 4 17 · 7 81 · 1 479 · 7 44 · 8 40 · 0 38 · 6 37 · 4 58 · 9 45 · 6 214 · 4 497.0 47.0 39.3 38.5 38.4 61.2 48.6 224.0 498 · 5 47 · 0 39 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 7 61 · 4 48 · 7 224 · 8 499 · 4 47 · 1 39 · 4 38 · 5 38 · 8 61 · 2 48 · 6 225 · 8 314.8 28.2 22.0 33.3 28.6 28.0 31.0 143.7 183.9 18.8 17.4 5.2 10.1 33.1 17.7 81.6 307.6 27.4 22.3 33.3 27.7 27.9 30.0 139.0 172 · 1 17 · 4 17 · 7 5 · 3 9 · 7 315.5 182 · 9 18 · 8 17 · 3 5 · 2 10 · 0 33 · 3 17 · 6 80 · 7 28 · 3 22 · 0 33 · 3 28 · 7 28 · 1 30 · 9 144 · 2 31·0 15·6 75·4 140.5 88.1 17.8 25.9 8.7 140 · 3 87 · 8 17 · 9 25 · 9 8 · 7 133 · 1 84 · 4 16 · 0 24 · 6 8 · 1 53.6 31.6 8.3 11.9 1.8 53·5 31·4 8·4 11·9 1·8 140 · 7 88 · 4 17 · 7 25 · 9 8 · 7 83·5 54·7 8·7 13·6 6·5 87·0 56·6 9·5 14·0 6·9 86·8 56·4 9·5 14·0 6·9 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{49.6} \\ \textbf{29.7} \\ \textbf{7.3} \\ \textbf{11.0} \\ \textbf{1.6} \end{array}$ 53.7 31.8 8.2 11.9 1.8 86·9 56·5 9·5 14·0 6·9 $\begin{array}{c} 989 \cdot 5 \\ 170 \cdot 5 \\ 126 \cdot 2 \\ 2111 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 7 \\ 54 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 127 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 92 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 403 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 93 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 414\cdot 5\\ 59\cdot 0\\ 42\cdot 5\\ 93\cdot 2\\ 28\cdot 2\\ 21\cdot 7\\ 4\cdot 5\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 4\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 8\cdot 9\\ 62\cdot 1\\ 19\cdot 2\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 413 \cdot 7 \\ 58 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 93 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 61 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 413\cdot 2\\ 58\cdot 3\\ 42\cdot 2\\ 93\cdot 2\\ 28\cdot 1\\ 21\cdot 6\\ 4\cdot 5\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 7\\ 35\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 3\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 8\cdot 9\\ 61\cdot 9\\ 19\cdot 4\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} {\color{red} 559 \cdot 3} \\ {\color{red} 106 \cdot 0} \\ {\color{red} 80 \cdot 9} \\ {\color{red} 91} \\ {\color{red} 91 \cdot 9} \\ {\color{red} 90 \cdot 9} \\ {\color{red} 30 \cdot 7} \\ {\color{red} 7 \cdot 3} \\ {\color{red} 11 \cdot 7} \\ {\color{red} 90 \cdot 7} \\ {\color{red} 90 \cdot 7} \\ {\color{red} 5 \cdot 5} \\ {\color{red} 15 \cdot 5} \\ {\color{red} 1$ $\begin{array}{c} 578\cdot 8\\ 112\cdot 9\\ 84\cdot 0\\ 118\cdot 7\\ 9\cdot 5\\ 32\cdot 6\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 11\cdot 5\\ 9\cdot 6\\ 5\cdot 6\\ 16\cdot 3\\ 16\cdot 8\\ 18\cdot 5\\ 31\cdot 3\\ 11\cdot 6\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} {\color{red} 575 \cdot 8} \\ {\color{red} 111 \cdot 9} \\ {\color{red} 83 \cdot 8} \\ {\color{red} 118 \cdot 5} \\ {\color{red} 9 \cdot 6} \\ {\color{red} 5 \cdot 6} \\ {\color{red} 16 \cdot 1} \\ {\color{red} 16 \cdot 8} \\ {\color{red} 18 \cdot 3} \\ {\color{red} 31 \cdot 1} \\ {\color{red} 11 \cdot 6} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 573 \cdot 1 \\ 1111 \cdot 5 \\ 83 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 32 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ 962: 162: 121: 210: 36:7 51:1 11:9 19:8 14:6 124:3 10:1 29:1 22:5 26:8 92:0 29:3 993.3 171.9 126.5 211.9 37.7 54.3 11.8 19.9 15.3 128.0 10.2 30.6 23.6 23.6 23.4 93.4 93.4 30.8 986.3 169.8 125.6 211.1 37.6 53.9 11.8 19.8 15.1 126.5 10.2 30.3 23.5 27.0 93.0 31.1 29.5 7.9 16.9 4.7 72 · 5 36 · 4 26 · 8 9 · 3 72·3 36·1 26·9 9·3 $\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ 72·3 36·1 26·3 9·9 72 · 8 36 · 7 26 · 8 9 · 3 42.8 28.2 10.0 4.6 29·1 7·7 16·4 5·0 **29·5** 8·0 16·8 4·7 29 · 5 8 · 0 16 · 8 4 · 7 43 · 2 28 · 4 9 · 9 4 · 9 $43 \cdot 0$ $28 \cdot 4$ $10 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 6$ 652 · 1 278 · 8 93 · 2 72 · 3 21 · 1 41 · 7 124 · 6 20 · 4 464.5 204.7 82.7 63.6 13.5 32.6 63.6 3.8 460.0 203.3 81.9 62.8 13.4 32.2 62.6 3.8 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{456.7} \\ \textbf{202.3} \\ \textbf{80.9} \\ \textbf{62.4} \\ \textbf{13.4} \\ \textbf{31.9} \\ \textbf{62.0} \\ \textbf{3.8} \end{array}$ 641.0 271.5 92.8 71.6 21.3 39.9 124.1 19.8 646 · 4 276 · 9 92 · 4 71 · 5 21 · 0 41 · 3 123 · 0 20 · 3 $\begin{array}{c} 642 \cdot 7 \\ 276 \cdot 0 \\ 91 \cdot 3 \\ 71 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \\ 121 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ 184.7 72.3 10.6 8.6 7.6 8.9 60.3 16.4 187.6 74.1 10.5 8.7 7.6 186.0 73.7 10.4 8.7 7.6 456·3 199·2 82·2 63·0 13·7 186·4 73·6 10·5 8·7 7·6 9·1 59·9 16·6 9·1 60·4 16·5 $9.1 \\ 61.0 \\ 16.6$ 31.063.83.4367.2 374.1 388.9 857.3 849.3 859.8 879.9 485.7 372.8 484.5 482.1 491.0 39 · 1 184 · 5 59 · 4 63 · 6 18 · 7 103 · 6 67 · 9 77 · 3 87 · 7 30 · 6 45 · 2 41 · 8 39 · 1 186 · 0 60 · 0 41 · 9 63 · 9 18 · 9 104 · 0 80 · 7 79 · 6 88 · 0 30 · 7 45 · 2 41 · 9 7.9 75.6 38.4 15.4 19.9 4.6 64.8 41.6 31.1 16.9 13.0 16.3 21.7 183.3 58.3 40.0 63.3 18.6 103.0 64.0 75.5 87.5 30.4 44.7 41.5 $\begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 70 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ 108 · 8 20 · 4 25 · 1 44 · 0 14 · 4 38 · 8 25 · 7 45 · 1 70 · 7 17 · 7 29 · 0 20 · 1 110.7 18.9 24.1 43.3 14.4 34.7 25.4 43.4 71.9 17.5 28.7 20.1 108 · 2 20 · 2 24 · 8 43 · 8 14 · 1 38 · 7 23 · 3 44 · 5 70 · 6 17 · 6 28 · 7 20 · 0 $189 \cdot 4 \\ 52 \cdot 9 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \\ 62 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 1 \\ 76 \cdot 9 \\ 74 \cdot 2 \\ 89 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\$ $78 \cdot 7$ $34 \cdot 0$ $15 \cdot 1$ $19 \cdot 3$ $4 \cdot 9$ $60 \cdot 4$ $51 \cdot 5$ $30 \cdot 8$ $17 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 4$ $16 \cdot 5$ $23 \cdot 0$ $\begin{array}{c} 76 \cdot 3 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 64 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ $77 \cdot 2$ $39 \cdot 6$ $16 \cdot 8$ $19 \cdot 9$ $4 \cdot 5$ $65 \cdot 2$ $55 \cdot 0$ $34 \cdot 5$ $17 \cdot 3$ $13 \cdot 0$ $16 \cdot 2$ $21 \cdot 8$

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Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

			(1	Thousands)		and the second second						
Tent	ades	Ma	ales	ef dbis		Fem	ales			То	tal	
Industry	End- July, 1953	End- May, 1954	End- June, 1954	End- July, 1954	End- July, 1953	End- May, 1954	End- June, 1954	End- July, 1954	End- July, 1953	End- May, 1954	End- June, 1954	End- July, 1954
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	$\begin{array}{r} 231 \cdot 3 \\ 84 \cdot 9 \\ 95 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	234.7 84.0 98.8 15.5 21.3 15.1	234.5 84.1 98.6 15.5 21.2 15.1	$\begin{array}{r} 235 \cdot 0 \\ 84 \cdot 4 \\ 98 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 58 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	61·2 12·4 33·8 2·5 6·8 5·7	61·1 12·3 33·8 2·5 6·8 5·7	61·2 12·4 33·8 2·5 6·8 5·7	290.0 97.2 127.5 17.3 27.9 20.1	295.9 96.4 132.6 18.0 28.1 20.8	295.6 96.4 132.4 18.0 28.0 20.8	296.2 96.8 132.5 18.0 28.1 20.8
Paper and Printing Paper and Board	324.0 60.9 3.7 18.3 17.1 86.2 137.8	335·3 65·8 4·1 20·0 17·9 87·3 140·2	336.0 66.0 4.0 20.3 17.9 87.6 140.2	$\begin{array}{r} 336 \cdot 7 \\ 66 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 87 \cdot 6 \\ 140 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 184\cdot 2 \\ 18\cdot 7 \\ 1\cdot 9 \\ 28\cdot 3 \\ 25\cdot 9 \\ 21\cdot 5 \\ 87\cdot 9 \end{array}$	194.7 20.1 1.9 31.7 27.6 22.5 90.9	195.1 20.2 1.9 32.0 27.6 22.6 90.8	194·9 20·1 1·8 31·9 27·6 22·6 90·9	$508 \cdot 2 \\79 \cdot 6 \\5 \cdot 6 \\46 \cdot 6 \\43 \cdot 0 \\107 \cdot 7 \\225 \cdot 7$	530.0 85.9 6.0 51.7 45.5 109.8 231.1	531 · 1 86 · 2 5 · 9 52 · 3 45 · 5 110 · 2 231 · 0	531.6 86.4 5.8 52.4 45.5 110.2 231.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	148 · 1 70 · 0 11 · 5 8 · 4 10 · 6 4 · 8 6 · 7 36 · 1	157·2 75·4 12·8 8·8 11·1 4·9 6·0 38·2	157.6 75.5 12.8 8.8 11.1 4.9 6.3 38.2	157.9 75.6 12.8 8.7 11.2 4.9 6.3 38.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	120 · 1 40 · 7 3 · 4 8 · 5 20 · 7 7 · 7 1 · 8 37 · 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 120 \cdot 7 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 120.9 \\ 40.2 \\ 3.4 \\ 8.6 \\ 21.0 \\ 7.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 38.0 \end{array} $	255·2 106·1 14·8 15·9 29·0 12·2 8·7 68·5	277·3 116·1 16·2 17·3 31·8 12·6 7·8 75·5	278·3 116·0 16·2 17·4 32·0 12·6 8·1 76·0	278 · 8 115 · 8 16 · 2 17 · 3 32 · 2 12 · 8 8 · 1 76 · 4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,720.0	5,855.0	5,860.1	5,869.6	2,835.4	2,944.2	2,948.7	2,957.9	8,555.4	8,799 . 2	8,808.8	8,827.5
Building and Contracting	1,251.8 1,189.9 61.9	1,247.8 1,183.9 63.9	1,245 · 2 1,181 · 9 63 · 3	$1,245 \cdot 1$ $1,181 \cdot 9$ $63 \cdot 2$	46.6 38.8 7.8	46·4 38·8 7·6	46·4 38·8 7·6	46·4 38·8 7·6	1,298·4 1,228·7 69·7	1,294·2 1,222·7 71·5	1,291.6 1,220.7 70.9	1,291 · 5 1,220 · 7 70 · 8
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity	334·3 132·1 168·9 33·3	336·7 131·0 172·3 33·4	336·1 130·4 172·3 33·4	336·4 130·4 172·7 33·3	$\begin{array}{c} 38 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	38·4 14·4 22·2 1·8	38·4 14·4 22·2 1·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 38 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 372 \cdot 5 \\ 146 \cdot 3 \\ 191 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	375 · 1 145 · 4 194 · 5 35 · 2	374·5 144·8 194·5 35·2	375·0 144·8 195·1 35·1
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	225·3 23·8 158·8	215·9 21·6 152·7	216·2 22·5 152·6	216.6 22.7 153.1	50.6 2.5 14.3	51.8 2.4 13.4	52·4 2·5 13·4	52.9 2.6 13.3	$275 \cdot 9$ $26 \cdot 3$ $173 \cdot 1$	$267 \cdot 7$ 24 \cdot 0 166 \cdot 1	268 · 6 25 · 0 166 · 0	269 · 5 25 · 3 166 · 4
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul- tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	1,096.9 111.1 68.5 120.4 299.5 162.0 316.5 18.9	1,106.0 113.5 70.2 122.4 296.3 164.2 319.8 19.6	1,106 · 1 113 · 0 71 · 0 122 · 9 295 · 7 163 · 8 320 · 1 19 · 6	1,110 · 1 112 · 9 71 · 7 122 · 0 296 · 8 164 · 9 322 · 3 19 · 5	1,102.5 30.7 28.3 55.9 290.3 99.7 563.2 34.4	$1,117 \cdot 7$ $31 \cdot 9$ $29 \cdot 3$ $56 \cdot 3$ $289 \cdot 0$ $103 \cdot 0$ $574 \cdot 2$ $34 \cdot 0$	1,123.0 31.7 29.5 56.3 290.6 102.6 578.6 33.7	1,129.0 31.8 29.3 55.5 292.7 103.2 581.9 34.6	2,199·4 141·8 96·8 176·3 589·8 261·7 879·7 53·3	2,223.7 145.4 99.5 178.7 585.3 267.2 894.0 53.6	2,229 · 1 144 · 7 100 · 5 179 · 2 586 · 3 266 · 4 898 · 7 53 · 3	2,239 · 1 144 · 7 101 · 0 177 · 5 589 · 5 268 · 1 904 · 2 54 · 1
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	57.8 40.5 184.2 31.7 11.4	57 · 1 38 · 9 178 · 0 30 · 9 11 · 1	56·9 40·0 180·1 31·0 11·1	56.9 39.8 183.5 31.3 11.2	76·4 42·3 511·7 109·9 32·6	75 · 1 39 · 6 486 · 4 108 · 2 33 · 1	75.5 39.8 502.7 108.5 33.1	75.9 40.5 509.4 108.7 33.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 134 \cdot 2 \\ 82 \cdot 8 \\ 695 \cdot 9 \\ 141 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	132·2 78·5 664·4 139·1 44·2	132·4 79·8 682·8 139·5 44·2	132.8 80.3 692.9 140.0 44.3

MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS

The Digest, which is prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, provides industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. Where available, pre-war figures are given. Monthly figures are given for the last two years.

Statistical information is at present arranged under the following headings and the scope is revised from time to time to include new statistical information as it becomes available.

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SU The numb 9th Aug	ers of	per	sons	reg	istere	d as	un			CAIN ed at	12t	th July
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100 100 100 100 100	weeks	more than 8 weeks	weeks	
342,000 280,000	No.	13,500	Ma	1
London and South- Eastern Southern Midland North-Midland North-Midland North-Western Northern Northern Wales	9,590 2,203 1,597 2,056 3,696 1,836 3,102 7,737 3,460 8,104 2,664	6,500 1,837 1,175 1,926 1,825 1,099 2,143 6,907 4,072 7,084 2,940 37,508	9,657 2,738 2,188 3,648 1,758 1,763 4,275 10,929 7,169 17,458 7,262 68,845	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
oran orbit totale		0. 200	Fem	-
of Abom 35510	CCP.05	26. 57 G	- Teno	
London and South- Eastern	6,980 1,338 1,345 1,345 1,871 1,244 1,903 5,024 2,415 4,300 1,500 29,105	3,339 918 937 1,002 1,299 711 1,316 3,761 3,093 3,851 1,893 22,120	1,970 794 959 1,288 748 514 1,244 3,944 4,035 8,543 3,169 27,208	
- Colter Protocol		ted]	To	1
London and South- Eastern South-em South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	16,570 3,541 2,782 3,401 5,567 3,080 5,005 12,761 5,875 12,404 4,164 75,150	9,839 2,755 2,112 2,928 3,124 1,810 3,459 10,668 7,165 10,935 4,833 59,628	11,627 3,532 3,147 4,936 2,506 2,277 5,519 14,873 11,204 26,001 10,431 96,053	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
(972)			The Party of the P	

				and over	18 years	and over	18 years	Reading.
2,900	2.	(939 1940	1,236 1,178	W	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	uding Casua	ls)
Fotal	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total	London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western North-ern	22,892 6,113 4,461 7,048 6,269 4,126 8,424 22,035 12,512	2,855 665 499 582 1,010 572 1,096 3,538 2,189 2,162	9,673 2,453 2,452 3,129 2,993 1,928 3,485 10,550 7,424	2,616 597 629 506 925 541 978 2,179 2,119	38,036 9,828 8,041 11,265 11,197 7,167 13,983 38,302 24,244
4,3001			Scotland Wales	30,484 11,829	1,037	15,120 5,414	1,574 1,148	49,340 19,428
3,293	12	1954 2001	Great Britain	136,193	16,205	64,621	13,812	230,831
25,747	676	26,423	Northern Ireland	18,106	1,279	6,347	673	26,405
6,778 4,960 7,630	62 25 50	6,840 4,985 7,680	United Kingdom	154,299	17,484	70,968	14,485	257,236
7,279 4,698 9,520	220 121 593	7,499 4,819 10,113			Ten	aporarily Sto	opped	Cartaritay Funccion
25,573 14,701 32,646 12,866	696 462 1,019 288	26,269 15,163 33,665 13,154	London and South- Eastern Southern	673 62 24	$-\frac{3}{1}$	360 95 60	22 3 6	1,058 160 91
52,398	4,212	156,610	South-Western Midland	50 217	- 3	149 245	15 16	214 481
2.000	tedano nedano nedano nedano teo net	The a	North-Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	114 589 687 459 994 288	7 4 9 3 25	233 355 1,212 253 1,236 120	15 41 49 13 . 51 17	369 989 1,957 728 2,306 425
3,050	382 98 66	12,671 3,148 3,147	Great Britain	4,157	55	4,318	248	8,778
3,081 3,635 3,918	164 261	3,799	Northern Ireland	426	56	1,074	229	1,785
2,469 4,463 12,729	248 396 1,261	2,717 4,859 13,990	United Kingdom	4,583	111	5,392	477	10,563
9,543 16,694 6,562	266 1,287 137	9,809 17,981 6,699		279 2 (28)	Total Reg	gistered as U	nemployed	at a VZ - firste na testin - s A Ann - na Afrika
78,433	4,566	82,999	London and South- Eastern	23,565	2,858	10,033	2,638	39,094 9,988
golijm golijm	s algebra	Titlet	Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland	4,485 7,098 6,486 4,240	500 582 1,013 579	2,548 2,512 3,278 3,238 2,161	635 521 941 556	8,132 11,479 11,678 7,536
38,036 9,828 8,041 11,265 11,197	1,058 160 91 214 481	39,094 9,988 8,132 11,479 11,678	E. & W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	9,013 22,722 12,971 31,478 12,117	1,100 3,547 2,192 2,187 1,037	3,840 11,762 7,677 16,356 5,534	1,019 2,228 2,132 1,625 1,165	14,972 40,259 24,972 51,646 19,853
7,167	369 989	7,536	Great Britain	140,350	16,260	68,939	14,060	239,609
38,302	1,957 728	40.259	Northern Ireland	18,532	1,335	7,421	902	28,190
24,244 49,340 19,428	2,306 425	24,972 51,646 19,853	United Kingdom	158,882	17,595	76,360	14,962	267,799
30,831	8,778	239,609	* Number register		ployed exp	ressed as pe	rcentage of	the estimate
State Contraction	States and States	-	total number of emp	proyees.				

at 9th August, 1954

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 9th August, 1954, and the percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :---

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner h August,	nployed		centage rat employment	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-	normal in	C.S. CORRECT	The second second			
Eastern	26,423	12,671	39,094	0.8	0.6	0.7
Eastern	6,840	3,148	9,988	0.9	0.9	0.9
Southern	4,985	3,147	8,132	0.7	1.0	0.8
South-Western	7,680	3,799	11,479	1.0	1.1	1.1
Midland	7,499	4,179	11,678	0.6	0.6	0.6
North-Midland	4,819	2,717	7,536	0.5	0.6	0.5
East and West Ridings	10,113	4,859	14,972	0.9	0.8	0.8
North-Western	26,269	13,990	40,259	1.4	1.3	1.4
Northern	15,163	9,809	24,972	1.7	2.7	2.0
Scotland	33,665	17,981	51,646	2.4	2.4	2.4
Wales	13,154	6,699	19,853	1.9	2.6	2.1
Great Britain	156,610	82,999	239,609	1.1	1.1	1.1
	and the second second	the second s	A THE CASE OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE	No. 2 Caral	2 4 1 C 2 1 1	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM : REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 9th August, 1954, was 267,799, including 158,882 men, 17,595 boys, 76,360 women and 14,962 girls. Of the total, 257,236 (including 3,987 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 10,563 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 9th August, 1954, are shown below.

Boys under

Men

18 years

Region

Women 18 years

Girls under

Total

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 9th August, 1954, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th July, 1954.

			f Persons h August,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as com- pared with 12th July, 1954
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) Acton	23,565 10,552 101	10,033 4,107 37	5,496 757 13	39,094 15,416 151	+ 2,738 - 1,098 + 33
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove * Chatham Dagenham Ealing East Ham East Ham Harrow and Wembley Harrow and Wembley Harrow and Harlington Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden	129 1,248 599 525 248 154 116 120 327 45 254 258 254 258 447 344 463 261	75 368 291 263 117 84 70 100 242 26 119 109 153 200 210 96	13 13 150 160 143 96 17 186 23 262 101 91 85 43 205 153 53	131 217 1,766 1,050 931 461 255 372 243 831 172 464 452 643 749 826 410	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	6,175 76 111 310 117 803 569 117	2,548 60 52 102 65 206 155 86	1,265 74 103 33 83 34 55 15	9,988 210 266 445 265 1,043 779 218	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,404 \\ + & 78 \\ + & 88 \\ + & 15 \\ + & 138 \\ + & 5 \\ - & 38 \\ + & 14 \end{array}$
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	4,485 380 112 984 220 94 717	2,512 117 99 749 98 15 333	1,135 26 25 166 82 7 186	8,132 523 236 1,899 400 116 1,236	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	7,098 1,620 354 114 898 96	3,278 571 200 70 802 113	1,103 66 39 66 196 13	11,479 2,257 593 250 1,896 222	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	6,486 1,991 51 363 118 88 547 308 122 325 148	3,238 668 53 207 22 33 130 166 55 169 63	1,954 249 2 102 31 71 48 265 25 25 25 2 2	11,678 2,908 106 672 171 192 725 739 202 519 213	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,591 \\ + & 419 \\ - & 20 \\ + & 74 \\ + & 30 \\ + & 81 \\ - & 301 \\ + & 248 \\ - & 17 \\ + & 81 \\ + & 22 \end{array}$
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Northampton Peterborough Scunthorpe	4,240 259 251 610 391 186 93 222 905 75 30	2,161 666 135 105 145 38 62 141 262 76 92	1,135 27 27 228 21 17 50 109 79 25 31	7,536 352 413 943 557 241 205 472 1,246 176 153	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
East and West RidingsBarnsleyBradfordDewsburyDoncasterHalifaxHuddersfieldHullLeedsRotherhamSheffieldWakefieldYork	9,013 285 498 99 242 107 160 2,267 1,718 139 1,175 143 235	3,840 113 103 42 204 66 59 822 471 93 417 88 83	2,119 41 77 32 30 36 23 163 116 98 171 56 123	14,972 439 678. 173 476 209 242 3,252 2,305 330 1,763 287 441	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 1,492 \\ + & 69 \\ + & 31 \\ + & 51 \\ + & 60 \\ + & 35 \\ - & 72 \\ - & 227 \\ + & 173 \\ + & 84 \\ + & 110 \\ + & 54 \\ + & 112 \end{array}$
North-Western Accrington Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackburn Blackpool Butley Burnley Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	22,722 67 155 367 772 97 395 342 205 89 133 9,559 2,908	11,762 62 26 479 643 79 125 158 95 79 160 2,832 847	5,775 3 147 116 116 49 52 223 2 15 23 1,511 832	40,259 132 328 962 1,531 225 572 723 302 183 316 13,902 4,587	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	317 211 95 354	275 185 59 670	22 54 63	614 450 154 1,087	+ 62 - 50 - 367 - 12
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington Wigan	597 316 478 254 453	217 186 338 409 171	378 308 124 80 34	1,192 810 940 743 658	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 384 \\ - & 46 \\ + & 154 \\ + & 8 \\ - & 65 \\ \end{array} $

i Jnamyolqr			f Persons o h August,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as com- pared with 12th July, 1954
orthern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	12,971 196 202 737 538 316	7,677 150 186 278 497 438	4,324 44 324 437 102 32	24,972 390 712 1,452 1,137 786	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2,830 \\ - & 231 \\ + & 353 \\ + & 315 \\ + & 19 \\ - & 81 \end{array}$
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	590 2,098 794 383 1,857	451 • 1,013 345 345 1,452	312 809 120 211 707	1,353 3,920 1,259 939 4,016	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 179 \\ + & 654 \\ - & 73 \\ + & 189 \\ + & 775 \\ \end{array} $
Quay) Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	211 31,478 1,270 268 1,454 2,760 11,207 812 1,150 434	89 16,356 497 92 549 802 4,118 941 834 178	4 3,812 113 29 132 314 905 171 232 68	304 51,646 1,880 389 2,135 3,876 16,230 1,924 2,216 .680	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
ales	12,117 1,667 662 333 1,063 1,000	5,534 352 195 199 536 503	2,202 250 129 120 189 80	19,853 2,269 986 652 1,788 1,583	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 613 \\ + & 347 \\ + & 79 \\ + & 57 \\ + & 104 \\ - & 4 \\ \end{array} $
orthern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	18,532 6,254 2,391	7 ,421 2,688 632	2,237 325 413	28,190 9,267 3,436	- 796 - 285 - 333

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1954 The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1953, and monthly figures for 1954.

oldin Tioris ni	100 Mg 01	G	reat Britai	in and and		oelis bai
ten off way		nemployed g Casuals)		orarily ped	Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		1.0880
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	1,589,800
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	1,034,700
1941	153,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	391,500
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	139,300
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4.800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954 :	1 States	Production of the second	A State of the second		English Bank	
11th Jan	233,293	121,090	11,634	6,839	372,856	414,615
15th Feb	245,800	119,276	15,863	6,364	387,303	429,526
15th March	213,319	113,200	10,819	5,528	342,866	381,537
12th April	194,734	108,345	8,561	4,945	316,585	352,957
10th May	176,584	99,710	8,117	5,015	289,426	321,296
14th June	148,142	78,506	7,890	4,983	239,521	269,057
12th July	137,659	71,162	5,927	5,385	220,133	249,119
9th August	152,398	78,433	4,212	4,566	239,609	267,799
Jun August	152,590	10,755]	7,212	7,000	1 200,000	201,199

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 19th July, 1954 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 836,290, compared with 839,210 at 20th April, 1954.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th August, 1954, was 40,922, of whom 35,510 were males and 5,412 were females. The total included 19,304 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 21,618 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	1.200 - 2.001 3000 - 2.0013 510 - 2.009	187	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary Ex-Service Others	/ employment :	12.202	17,471 13,901	177 4,770	17,648 18,671
Total	11,203 1805.25	0.1	31,372	4,947	36,319
Severely disabled pu likely to obtain e under special cond Ex-Service Others	employment other		1,647 2,491	9 456	1,656 2,947
Total	010.01 120.15	068.	4,138	465	4,603
Grand Total	144.8	1	35,510	5,412	40,922

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st February, 1954, to 31st July, 1954, was 59,096, including 49,464 men, 8,147 women and 1,485 young persons.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishin Agriculture and Horticult Forestry Fishing Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Qua Stone Quarrying and Mini Slate Quarrying and Mini Clay, Sand, Gravel and C Other Mining and Quarry

Cement Other Non-Metalliferous

Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Prod Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparat Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue

Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, specified Tron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Sme

Engineering, Shipbuilding an Shipbuilding and Ship Re Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (i Boilers and Boilerhouse F Machine Tools and Engin Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Ac Ordnance and Small Arm Constructional Engineerin Other Non-Electrical Eng Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cabl Telegraph and Telephone Wireless Apparatus (exc. w Wireless Valves and Elect Batteries and Accumulato Other Electrical Goods

Metal Goods not Elsewhere Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, River Iron and Steel Forgings r Wire and Wire Manufact Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not else

Precision Instruments, Jewe Manufacture and Repair Jewellery, Plate and Refin Musical Instruments

Textiles extiles Cotton Spinning, Doublin Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Prod Rayon, Nylon, etc., Wea Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Jute Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitte Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries

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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 9th August, 1954. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*,

	Great Britain United Kingdom Wholly Temporarily Total Unemployed Temporarily Total		om							
dustry		nployed ng casuals)		pped		Total			(all classes)	Tere Contraction
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ture 	6,493 4,439 260 1,794	1,209 1,187 18 4	627 39 1 587	175 170 5	7,120 4,478 261 2,381	1,384 1,357 18 9	8,504 5,835 279 2,390	10,442 7,606 339 2,497	1,471 1,444 18 9	11,913 9,050 357 2,506
arrying ing Chalk Pits ying	2,057 1,423 53 277 61 146 97	133 92 3 5 6 27	18 5 4 - 9	4 1 3	2,075 1,428 53 281 61 146 106	137 92 3 5 7 30	2,212 1,520 56 286 61 153 136	2,388 1,441 57 521 61 199 109	142 92 3 8 	2,530 1,533 60 529 61 208 139
arous Mining Products other ds	2,268 681 305 239 233 36 774	779 179 138 209 135 8 110	47 22 23 — — 2	60 4 29 8 15 	2,315 703 328 239 233 36 776	839 183 167 217 150 8 114	3,154 886 495 456 383 44 890	2,499 771 343 240 234 40 871	853 184 171 220 151 9 118	3,352 955 514 460 385 49 989
s luct Works	2,407 84 1,015	1,555 2 411	-7 -2	34 	2,414 84 1,017	1,589 2 429	4,003 86 1,446	2,534 85 1,110	1,611 2 437	4,145 87 1,547
Polishes, Ink and Matches	95 400 197 166 184 266	211 395 95 359 20 62		1 8 7	95 400 198 166 184 270	212 395 95 367 20 69	307 795 293 533 204 339	98 401 200 174 193 273	214 395 95 379 20 69	312 796 295 553 213 342
Rolling, etc., not elsewhere	3,137 92	633 5	728	13	3,865 92	646 5	4,511 97	3,957 96	650 5	4,607 101
inc. melting and rolling in	1,161 928 105 52	156 247 72 27	395 249 4 14	7 4 1 	1,556 1,177 109 66	163 251 73 27	1,719 1,428 182 93	1,591 1,213 110 66	165 252 74 27	1,756 1,465 184 93
iting, Rolling, etc.	234 565	31 95	61 5		295 570	31 96	326 666	297 584	31 96	328 680
nd Electrical Goods	13,667 5,529 488 165 107 239 49 235 303 919 4,043 412 183 110 303 83 65 434	3,882 299 54 12 7 7 47 21 67 191 44 1,069 253 164 232 232 415 429 93 485	359 226 8 32 3 7 2 9 67 -1 -1 1 1 -2	$ \begin{array}{c} 56\\ 3\\ -\\ -\\ 2\\ 1\\ 0\\ 4\\ 9\\ 8\\ 4\\ -\\ 1\\ 5\\ 7\\ -\\ 2 \end{array} $	14,026 5,755 496 197 107 242 305 928 4,110 412 184 110 304 84 65 436	3,938 302 54 12 7 7 49 22 77 195 53 1,077 257 164 233 420 436 93 487	17,964 6,057 550 209 114 291 71 319 500 981 5,187 669 348 343 343 724 520 158 923	$\begin{array}{c} 14,987\\6,170\\516\\211\\109\\248\\53\\367\\310\\941\\4,348\\419\\188\\113\\386\\89\\68\\451\end{array}$	4,014 305 54 12 7 50 222 97 206 53 1,092 257 164 234 432 438 93 498	19,001 6,475 570 223 116 298 75 464 516 994 5,440 676 352 347 818 8527 161 949
ehicles and Cycles	3,945 1,126 1,402 575	819 210 197 160	30 8 9 7	6 3 -2	3,975 1,134 1,411 582	825 213 197 162	4,800 1,347 1,608 744	4,502 1,226 1,586 831	880 218 207 186	5,382 1,444 1,793 1,017
ps	393 53 130 205 61	202 2 10 3 35	5 — — 1		398 53 130 205 62	202 2 10 4 35	600 55 140 209 97	404 55 131 205 64	204 2 10 4 49	608 57 141 209 113
Specified	2,369 163 111 141 213 233 130 1,378	1,558 117 153 21 132 351 94 690	201 90 39 13 50 2 7	110 42 42 2 14 3 7	2,570 253 150 154 263 235 130 1,385	1,668 159 195 21 134 365 97 697	4,238 412 345 175 397 600 227 2,082	2,662 257 150 177 264 238 133 1,443	1,697 159 196 21 134 376 97 714	4,359 416 346 198 398 614 230 2,157
llery, etc otographic Instruments, etc. of Watches and Clocks ing of Precious Metals	467 268 77 70 52	365 171 114 62 18	8 5 1 2	5 1 1 3	475 273 78 70 54	370 172 115 65 18	845 445 193 135 72	496 284 87 70 55	391 189 117 66 19	887 473 204 136 74
ng, etc.	2,496 401 181 449 104 90 78 310 72 119 23 58 52 23 58 52 106 314 139	3,557 457 291 540 64 171 167 193 242 519 33 190 79 322 180 109	- 417 35 12 20 - 6 - 1 26 - 24 2 2 288 1	1,263 316 81 83 	2,913 436 193 469 104 96 78 310 73 145 23 82 54 108 602 140	4,820 773 372 623 64 223 171 194 244 799 34 460 95 374 285 109	7,733 1,209 565 1,092 168 319 249 504 317 944 57 542 149 482 887 249	4,195 452 194 495 131 1,050 317 94 195 23 92 62 133 703 141	6,975 785 385 670 102 246 1,554 198 398 1,028 42 504 97 498 359 109	11,170 1,237 579 1,165 233 359 2,604 515 492 1,223 65 596 159 631 1,062 250

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry " on the next page.

vadt tadt gerbaatstaar ein as show man	4	NA DELON	the shirts and	Great Brita		i vel viten	bal and	to below	an ou origi portada	nicoffi .
Industry	WUner	holly nployed ng casuals)		porarily		Total	ered as	U Kingdo	nited Kinge (all classes	
nit was in the findustry represent the minimums	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods	366 211 89 66	258 92 128 38	42 35 4 3	30 12 8 10	408 246 93 69	288 104 136 48	696 350 229 117	431 252 110 69	301 110 142 49	732 362 252 118
Clothing Tailoring	2,268 1,451 84 39 40 52	3,423 1,728 668 382 67 213	868 486 5 1 17 16	939 257 158 124 21	3,136 1,937 89 40 57	4,362 1,985 826 506 88	7,498 3,922 915 546 145	3,330 1,996 99 76 60	5,785 2,169 952 1,431 92	9,115 4,165 1,051 1,507 152
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	291 311	337 28	333 10	26 352 1	68 624 321	239 689 29	307 1,313 350	78 652 369	385 725 31	463 1,377 400
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	5,049 208 1,426 237 268 335 168 261 387 503 521 136 335	5,477 84 991 529 419 222 107 651 1,092 519 242 165 279	40 6 3 3 3 1 1	208 4 13 5 2 1 	5,089 208 1,432 237 276 338 168 264 392 517 521 136 336	5,685 88 1,004 534 421 223 107 677 1,227 538 243 166 279	10,774 296 2,436 771 697 561 275 941 1,619 1,055 764 302 615	5,701 252 1,575 244 341 408 175 281 543 544 530 163 370	6,550 93 1,062 554 441 264 107 683 1,806 544 245 168 291	12,251 345 2,637 798 782 672 282 964 2,349 1,088 775 331 661
Tobacco	264 2,376 853 1,067 97 236 123	177 603 131 307 22 79		1 32 1 16 -13	264 2,548 860 1,209 98 256	178 635 132 323 22 92	442 3,183 992 1,532 120 348	275 2,732 936 1,281 101 285	292 657 135 340 22 94 66	567 3,389 1,071 1,621 123 379 195
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,314 300 28	64 1,177 206 27	2 7 1	2 25 3 	125 1,321 301 28	66 1,202 209 27	191 2,523 510 55	129 1,375 305 30	1,244 210 27	2,619 515 57
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc.	115 53 241 577	260 160 71 453	1 2 3	6 4 12	115 54 243 580	266 164 71 465	381 218 314 1,045	129 56 263 592	283 167 77 480	412 223 340 1,072
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,435 545 117 86 133 35 79 440	1,344 389 41 104 340 51 17 402	25 19 1 	71 32 -4 4 4 -3 28	1,460 564 118 86 133 35 79 445	1,415 421 41 108 344 51 20 430	2,875 985 159 194 477 86 99 875	1,535 581 119 89 136 35 80 495	1,425 423 41 109 347 51 21 433	2,960 1,004 160 198 483 86 101 928
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	24,814 15,559 731 8,524	257 166 45 46	98 43 6 49	20 2 2 	24,912 15,602 737 8,573	259 168 45 46	25,171 15,770 782 8,619	29,334 18,664 880 9,790	285 188 49 48	29,619 18,852 929 9,838
as, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	1,885 958 660 267	127 47 76 4	22 5 10 7		1,907 963 670 274	127 47 76 4	2,034 1,010 746 278	2,094 1,027 746 321	133 51 78 4	2,227 1,078 824 325
ransport and Communication	14,124 2,248 948 278 1,554 4,068 1,596 506 103 1,985	1,516 168 693 14 70 64 11 10 22 362	219 2 1 8 20 135 25 4 	19 1 2 	14,343 2,250 949 286 1,574 4,203 1,621 510 103 1,992	1,535 169 695 14 70 70 11 10 22 370	15,878 2,419 1,644 300 1,644 4,273 1,632 520 125 2,362 2,362	16,337 2,401 1,096 333 1,758 4,475 2,591 544 112 2,155	1,571 174 702 14 70 70 14 10 24 387 48	17,908 2,575 1,798 347 1,828 4,545 2,605 554 136 2,542
Storage	288 550 12,178	44 58 9,951	5 12 88	2 — 197	293 562 12,266	46 58 10,148	339 620 22,414	304 568 13,891	58 10,920	352 626 24,811
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,708 1,298 1,332 2,800 1,533 3,228	214 220 405 3,191 640 4,873	22 7 5 21 10 22	2 5 66 20 97	1,730 1,305 1,337 2,821 1,543 3,250	214 222 410 3,257 660 4,970	1,944 1,527 1,747 6,078 2,203 8,220	2,024 1,508 1,598 3,264 1,633 3,544	235 247 475 3,489 706 5,306	2,259 1,755 2,073 6,753 2,339 8,850
Newspapers	279 1,166	408 543	1 5	7 6	280 1,171	415 549	695 1,720	320 1,256	462 576	782 1 ,832
blic Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	12,170 5,318 6,852	2,836 1,776 1,060	95 14 81	69 9 60	12,265 5,332 6,933	2,905 1,785 1,120	15,170 7,117 8,053	13,632 6,061 7,571	3,166 1,938 1,228	16,798 7,999 8,799
Accountancy	3,171 97 944 87 1,061 109	4,915 71 1,405 136 2,971 40	18 	240 	3,189 97 956 87 1,066 109	5,155 71 1,591 137 3,012 43	8,344 168 2,547 224 4,078 152	3,408 99 1,030 94 1,141 125	5,560 76 1,752 150 3,230 46	8,968 175 2,782 244 4,371 171
Other Professional and Business Services	873 11,288 2,023 1,329 5,402 440	292 16,425 1,298 470 8,809 1,080	1 • 71 11 9 26 2	9 1,002 35 9 822 1	874 11,359 2,034 1,338 5,428	301 17,427 1,333 479 9,631 1,081	1,175 28,786 3,367 1,817 15,059 1,523	919 12,157 2,124 1,479 5,798 467	306 18,622 1,389 494 10,029 1,175	1,225 30,779 3,513 1,973 15,827 1,642
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	440 172 128 169 630 995	1,080 330 160 1,439 2,467 372	2 3 1 	1 6 9 114 6	442 175 129 169 643 1,001	1,081 330 166 1,448 2,581 378	1,323 505 295 1,617 3,224 1,379	407 190 145 174 698 1,082	1,175 351 182 1,675 2,922 405	541 327 1,849 3,620 1,487
c-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,460 17,028	282 14,809	4-		2,460 17,028	282 14,809	2,742 31,837	2,614 17,988	292 15,551	2,906 33,539
GRAND TOTAL*	152,398	78,433	4,212	4,566	156,610	82,999	239,609	176,477	91,322	267,799

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

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* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,454 males and 224 females in Great Britain and 3,745 males and 242 females in the United Kingdom).

certain Local Authorities.

Men aged 18 and over ... Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and Girls under 18 ... Total ...

Industry G

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishi Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining . .

Treatment of Non-Metal Products other than Co Chemicals and Allied Trader Metal Manufacture ... Engineering, Shipbuilding an Shipbuilding and Ship Re Engineering

Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Precision Instruments, Jewe Textiles Cotton Wool ...

Leather, Leather Goods and Clothing ... Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Paper and Printing ... Paper, Paper and Cardbo Printing ...

Other Manufacturing Indus Building and Contracting Building

Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communicati Distributive Trades . . Insurance, Banking and Fins Public Administration . . National Government Se Local Government Service

Professional Services ... Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports,

Catering Laundries, Dry Cleaning Grand Total ..

Region

London and South-Eastern North-Midland ... East and West Ridings North-Western ... Northern Scotland ... Wales

Great Britain

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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 30th June and 28th July, 1954, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities

Four wee 30th 19	June,	June, 28th July,			
Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	17th Dec., 1953, to 28th July, 1954 (32 weeks)	
133,449 8,347	150,993 53,145	126,263 15,571	151,432 56,821	1,088,869 135,731	
65,402 8,539	110,096 67,285	60,955 18,078	104,649 69,919	516,592 144,357	
215,737	381,519	220,867	382,821	1,885,549	

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Ex-changes, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment

Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, vacancies in employments which are excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952 (which came into operation on 25th February, 1952), may be filled by direct engagement of workpeople without notifying the Employ-ment Exchanges. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (*e.g.*, when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 28th July, 1954, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 28th July, 1954.

Mining Products other thms Cast 2.6 3.1 2.7 5.5 3.4

	roduction.		during four 28th July, 19			Num		ncies remain h July, 1954	ing unfilled	at unt
roup	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
ing 	1,817 820 304	681 695 676	3,649 25 11	121 9 4	6,268 1,549 995	11,729 4,274 3,390	1,989 1,377 1,271	1,995 28 14	280 24 10	15,993 5,703 4,685
alliferous Mining oal	3,185 3,618 4,284 13,100 3,675 7,172 2,253	416 177 381 1,726 151 1,356 219	708 1,623 360 4,110 110 1,763 2,237	204 417 103 919 9 520 390	4,513 5,835 5,128 19,855 3,945 10,811 5,099	2,219 3,126 4,624 19,223 1,897 13,939 3,387	1,611 767 1,592 6,061 407 4,862 792	1,785 2,069 490 6,150 22 2,704 3,424	1,595 1,271 368 3,198 12 2,004 1,182	7,210 7,233 7,074 34,632 2,338 23,509 8,785
e Specified ellery, etc	6,148 3,178 427 2,635 537 645	991 564 158 455 124 91	1,076 1,614 482 1,949 526 460	353 383 160 1,176 344 187	8,568 5,739 1,227 6,215 1,531 1,383	14,573 3,695 1,073 2,689 1,052 562	2,778 2,337 686 3,113 1,070 812	1,909 3,009 994 8,503 4,202 1,746	868 1,942 707 7,564 2,420 1,527	20,128 10,983 3,460 21,869 8,744 4,647
d Fur	264 592 7,203 2,080 1,151 817 334	66 253 994 695 303 94 209	148 1,961 8,440 487 901 565 336	110 1,495 1,693 157 830 377 453	588 4,301 18,330 3,419 3,185 1,853 1,332	299 1,294 3,151 2,135 1,291 549 742	474 2,121 2,002 2,221 1,198 365 833	685 12,140 4,602 979 1,473 837 636	770 10,102 3,532 938 3,222 1,331 1,891	2,228 25,657 13,287 6,273 7,184 3,082 4,102
stries 	1,872 37,645 26,366	216 1,923 1,502	1,373 171 106	456 166 102	3,917 39,905 28,076	1,223 27,777 22,569	688 4,432 3,563	2,108 289 178	1,292 433 289	5,311 32,931 26,599
tion	2,665 8,975 8,551 390 6,765 1,808 4,957	117 740 2,585 111 265 58 207	115 1,232 7,357 362 1,500 967 533	66 312 5,686 409 282 140 142	2,963 11,259 24,179 1,272 8,812 2,973 5,839	1,860 20,306 8,389 945 8,796 4,431 4,365	493 3,105 12,543 690 670 174 496	134 2,068 11,632 911 2,232 1,319 913	165 737 18,187 1,434 818 372 446	2,652 26,216 50,751 3,980 12,516 6,296 6,220
etc g, etc	1,445 7,453 869 5,280 587	271 788 169 268 230	3,589 17,723 803 12,657 1,532	814 1,757 102 676 440	6,119 27,721 1,943 18,881 2,789	1,832 4,909 488 2,703 452	1,916 1,957 491 589 387	7,470 30,994 1,143 17,856 3,057	2,824 7,648 364 2,119 1,993	14,042 45,508 2,486 23,267 5,889
	126,263	15,571	60,955	18,078	220,867	151,432	56,821	104,649	69,919	382,821

of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 28th July, 1954, end of the period :---

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the

			en id over		oys er 18		men d over		irls er 18	Tota	al col Link
Ok, A		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
a	1-1 (33,692	35,116	3,373	14,346	17,732	36,380	3,338	19,456	58,135	105,298
••• •• ••		7,415 6,528	11,900 11,597	684 530	3,690 2,871	3,463 2,949	6,281 5,866	832 741	3,772 3,177	12,394 10,748	25,643 23,511
a light	19	6.817	11,006	603	2,362	2,742	4,852	850	3,218	11,012	21,438
A State Barriston	S. A.S. Marker	13:153	21,641	1,535	7,637	4,166	11,115	1,709	7,504	20,563	47,897
		8,862	13,874	579	6,344	3,506	6,622	906	6,695	13,853	33,535
		10,101	11,232	1,069	7,081	5,255	7,373	1,155	8,154	17,580	33,840
		17,449	16,408	2,468	6,810	9,736	16,040	3,204	9,478	32,857	48,736
		7,315	5,256	969	2,016	3,536	3,082	1,283	3,117	13,103	13,471
	5	8,851	7,690	2,436	2,552	5,368	5,246	2,991	4,427	19,646	19,915
•• ••	••	6,080	5,712	1,325	1,112	2,502	1,792	1,069	921	10,976	9,537
		126,263	151,432	15,571	56,821	60,955	104,649	18,078	69,919	220,867	382,821

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th June, 1954, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

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Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks* ended 26th June, 1954

Industry	Numl me en	per of E nts per nployed ning of	ngage- 100 at	charg Los en	nber of ges and ses per aployed aing of	other 100 at	Industry	me en	per of En nts per nployed ning of p	100 at	charg Los en	nber of ses and ses per iployed ning of p	other 100 at
d Glassmication and in compar- , to other with the number o	М.	F.	т.	М.	F.	·T.	ngagements of workpapele by	М.	F.	T.	м.	F.	Т.
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.7	Textiles	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ- ing Glazed Tiles)	2·1 2·2	3·0 2·7	2·2 2·5	2·3 2·2	3·2 2·7	2·4 2·5	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production.	$2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 8$	2.5 1.8 3.1 2.7	2·4 1·8 2·8 2·0	2.8 2.0 2.6 1.8	3·4 2·0 3·3 2·6	3·2 2·0 3·0 2·0
Glass (other than Containers) Glass Containers	2·4 3·8 1·5	2·9 5·9 2·0	2.6 4.3 1.5			2·4 3·8 1·1	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	1·9 2·1	1·9 3·0	1·9 2·7	1.8 2.4	2·1 3·4	2.0 3.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	Jute Rope, Twine and Net	4.5 2.5 1.2	4·7 3·8 1·6	4.6 3.3 1.5	4·3 3·0 1·4	5.0 5.2	4.7
hemicals and Allied Trades	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.0	Hosiery Lace Carpets	0·8 1·4	1.9 1.6	1·4 1·5	1·1 1·7	2.5 2.1 2.8 2.5	2·2 1·6 2·3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6 1.9 2.2	1.9 2.3 3.2	1.6 2.0 2.8 2.2	$1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 8$	1 1 2 4 3·2	1·1 1·9 2·6	Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	2·3 3·4 2·2 3·6	2·1 3·6 1·7 3·3	1·4 2·8 2·0 2·8	2.5 4.6 2.9 3.7	2·2 4·1 2·3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.5 2.5 1.5	3.3 3.4 3.8	2.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	2·2 3 0 3·2	1.8 2.5 2.2	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.5	3.0	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.0
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	1.6 2.4	2·1 2·8	1.6 2.5	1·1 1·9	$1 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 4$	$1 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 0$	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	1·3 2·5	2.6 3.2	1.5 3.0	2·3 2·3	2·1 3·2	2.2
etal Manufacture	1·9 1·3	2·4	1·9 1·3	1·9 1·3	2·4 2·8	2·0 1·3	Fur	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.8	3.1
Blast Furnaces	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	Clothing	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2·3 1·4 1·2 2·0 2·5	2·4 1·7 1·7 3·3 3·0	2·3 1·5 1·2 2·2 2·6	2.5 1.7 1.2 1.8 2.2	2.5 4.5 1.6 2.3 2.5	2.5 2.0 1.2 1.9 2.3	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2.0 2.3 1.8 1.9 1.3	$2 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 2$	$2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 0$	2.7 2.4 2.1 1.5 1.8	3·2 3·2 3·3 2·6 3·3	33323
gineering and Electrical Goods	1.9	3.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.1	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.2 1.8	1.6 3.4	1·4 2·1	2·2 2·4	3·1 3·5	2.0
Marine Engineering	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 9$	1.5 2.5 1.4	2·3 1·9 1·9	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.6	6.3	4.7	2.9	4.4	3.:
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.6 1.7 2.0 1.3	2·7 2·9 2·2	1.8 1.9 2.0 1.5	1.7 1.6 2.0 1.2	2·3 2·1 3·2 1·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	2·1 4·6 4·6 3·7 4·6	3.6 4.8 7.5 5.2 5.6	2.4 4.7 6.5 4.3 4.9	2.5 4.1 3.3 2.8 3.7	3.4 3.9 5.5 4.1 5.9	2. 4. 4. 3.
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	2·4 1·9 1·5 2·2	2·2 1·6 2·9 2·9 2·2	2·4 2·1 1·9 2·2	2.8 1.8 1.5 1.7	1.9 2.5 2.6 2.5	2·7 1·9 1·8 1·9	Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	$2 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 1$	4.8 5.2 11.7 9.6	3·3 4·8 9·9 5·5	1.8 2.8 2.8 2.9	3.8 5.0 4.6 4.2	4.2.4.3.3.4
Telegraph and Telephone Appar- atus	1·3 2·6	2·5 5·6	1.7 3.9	1·4 2·3	1.8 3.3	1.6 2.7	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	$2 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 1$	4.5 3.3 5.6 3.3	2.6 3.5 4.7 2.7	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 3$	3·4 3·2 4·5 2·7	2.
Lamps	2·3 2·0 2·6	3·7 7·3 4·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	3·3 3 2 3·5	2.8 2.2 2.8	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.7	3.6	2.9
ehicles	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.0	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	2·7 2·4	3·1 3·4	2.7	2·5 2·6	3.5	2.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	2·1 2·0	2.8 3.3	$2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 1$	$\frac{1\cdot7}{2\cdot1}$	2·8 2·7	1.8 2.2	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3·3 3·1	4·7 4·5	3·4 3·4	3·1 3·4	4·3 4·0	3.3
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.9	Manufactures	2.6	4.1	3.0	2.6	3.7	2.9
and Aircraft Accessories Railway Locomotive Shops	2·9 0·4	3·8 1·4	3·1 0·4	2·5 0·7	3·4 2·5 2·0	2·7 0·8	Paper and Printing	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	1·4 1·3 3·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc	$1.7 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.7$	2·3 3·3 4·4	1.8 2.4 4.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.5 \end{array} $	1.3.4
etal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.6	3.8	3.1	2.4	3.5	2.8	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	$2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 4$	3·0 2·1 1·9	2.7 1.5 1.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	2·9 1·7 2·0	2·: 1· 1·
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc fron and Steel Forgings	$2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.9$	3·4 3·2 2·2	2.6 2.5 2.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3·2 2·8 2·4	$2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 1$	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.2	4.1	3.6	2.8	4.0	3.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	2.6 3.2 2.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	2·7 3·8 3·0	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 4$	2.6 4.2 3.3	2·2 3·7 2 7	Rubber	3·0 2·3	3·5 2·4	3·2 2·3	2·8 2·3	3.9 2.9	3.2
Other Metal Industries	3.0 1.8	4 · 0 2 · 8	3·4 2·1	2·8 1·8	3·6 2·9	3 0 2·2	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Re- quisites .	2·3 3·2	3.8	3·1 4·7	$2 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 1$	3·0 4·6	2· 4·
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.2	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph Films	3.7	4·5 3·4	4·2 7·4	2·8 3·4	5·0 2·3	4·1
Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	2·2 2·1 1·9	3.5 3.1 3.4	2·8 2·6 2·2	2.0 1.9 2.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 1$ 2 \cdot 5 2 \cdot 3	Other Manufacturing Industries All the above Industries	3·5 2·2	4.4	3·9 2·5	2·9 2·1	4·0 3·2	3.4

* The figures for May, which appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

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Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th August, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 13th July, 1954, and 18th August, 1953. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases.

	Nur	nbers of	Insured I Work ov	Persons A wing to	bsent fro	om
Region	10000 10	Sickness		Indu	strial In	jury
	17th Aug., 1954	13th July, 1954	18th Aug., 1953	17th Aug. 1954	13th July, 1954	18th Aug., 1953
London and S. Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder Southern Southern South-Western North-Midland East and West Ridings Northern Northern Sochand Wales	81.5 66.5 38.8 31.5 44.3 68.9 47.7 72.6 135.0 58.8 101.3 57.3	83.4 67.1 39.5 32.1 45.2 72.5 49.0 75.1 135.0 59.3 102.0 57.4	$\begin{array}{r} 81 \cdot 7 \\ 66 \cdot 9 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 71 \cdot 4 \\ 50 \cdot 1 \\ 75 \cdot 0 \\ 137 \cdot 1 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	3·4 3·0 1·7 1·5 3·7 4·5 6·8 6·7 7·0 5·8	3.5 3.0 1.8 1.5 2.0 4.0 4.8 7.0 6.5 7.0 7.4 6.3	2.66 2.66 1.66 1.22 1.88 3.77 5.00 8.33 6.44 7.99 9.00 7.00
Total, Great Britain	804.3	817.6	818.1	52.4	54.9	57.0

Separate figures for insured males and females for 17th August, 1954, are given below.

et balles and and me		CARLES THE	il an the	Thousands	of the Offices :					
Region	from W	ers Absent fork owing ickness	from W	rs Absent ork owing trial Injury	Appointments Office	Wholly (Jnemployed	In Em	ployment	Total
	Males*	Females*	Males	Females	industry, while	Men	Women	Men	Women	fuly, abou
London and South Eastern : London and Middlesex Remainder	50 42	32 25	2.6 2.3	0·8 0·7	London Northern Scottish	4,125 803 410	457 75 70	4,500 2,083 865	463 94 88	9,545 3,055 1,433
Eastern	28 21 30 46	$) 11 \\ 11 \\ 14 \\ 23$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	0·2 0·2 0·3 0·7	Total	5,338	602	7,448	645	14,033
North-Midland	32 50 78 43 65 42	16 23 57 16 36 16	4·2 6·2 5·4 6·3 6·2 5·4	0·3 0·6 1·0 0·4 0·8 0·4	During the per new registrations period the registr	by 874	men and 1	60 wome	en, and in	the same
Total, Great Britain	525	280	46.1	6.3	drawn. The Table belo	ow shows	the numb	ers of va	acancies (o	other than

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented $3 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented $5 \cdot 0$ per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were $0 \cdot 4$ per cent. for males and $0 \cdot 09$ per cent. for females.

Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appointments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Technical and Scientific Register

* Figures are " rounded " to nearest thousand.

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a

national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 9th August was 4,537*; this figure included 3,426 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,111 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th July and 9th August (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 13th July			Sering	1990 A	4,338
,,	notified during period		21.10	oster a	EDEDINE EDEDINEES	528
201,91 0	filled during period	2010)	000 <u>, 1</u> 00	nt.nt	Caller A.	117
mchuling,	cancelled or withdrawn	015V/ 6• VIII		an entre	TOTAL	351
odi,,10 a	unfilled at 9th August	adt	erioda -	welloci (a(4.) F	4,398
adit,,10 a	unfilled at 9th August	adi	1977.0.10	weithei .	pla.E	4,398

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of other professional workers and persons with administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications. The registers are maintained at three offices ; the London Appointments Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales ; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 9th August was 14,033[†], consisting of 12,786 men and 1,247 women. The registrants included 5,338 men and 602 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,448 men and 645 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts ; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

The following Table shows the numberst of registrations at each

those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 13th July and 9th August.

				Men‡	Women	
acancies	outstanding at 13th July	Percents	Sec.	2,235	237	
,, -	notified during period			601	79	
,,	cancelled or withdrawn of	during per	riod	377	42	
,,	filled during period	i mariada	1120	191	22	
"	unfilled at 9th August	The C	••	2,268	252	

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 16th February to 9th August were 1,313 for men and 185 for women, and included 28 filled by registered disabled men and 45 filled by registered disabled women.

* This figure includes 502 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 160 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

[†] These figures include 1,571 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit, but exclude 104 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

[‡] This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

Employment Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry

in July

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The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in July have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

The figures relating to colliery man-power and attendance for 1954 are based upon new definitions which have been introduced to secure greater uniformity of practice at the collieries. The main effects have been somewhat to reduce the number of men shown as coal-face workers and to a lesser degree the total of men on colliery books. Figures for output per man-shift and percentage absence ism have, in general, been only slightly affected. To facilitate compari-son, figures for man-power, absence and output per man-shift for 1953 have been adjusted to the new bases.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 31st July was 706,600, compared with 708,400 for the five weeks ended 3rd July, and 714,600 for the four weeks ended 1st August, 1953. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed* were 501,900 in July, 627,200 in June, and 492,600 in July, 1953; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in July, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with June, 1954, and July, 1953. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books—Analysis by Divisions

Division‡			Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Incon	crease (+) of the second se	or dec	rease (-) verage for
povers the whole	130		books during 4 weeks ended 31st July, 1954		eks ended rd July, 1954		eks ended August, 1953
Northern (Northumbe	erlan	d	4,0,37, coas 14,0edat 5	REAL PROPERTY	Carling and Pa	DIR.	247 aven
and Cumberland) .	5.00		47,100		200	-	800
			102,300		300	-	1,300
			139,700	10-0	400	-	1,700
North Western .	320	0	59,400	-2	300	1 4410	800
East Midlands .	1.00	1	100,800	-	100	+	200
			58,200	1		-	700
			109,200		200	20	1,900
South Eastern .	•	•••	6,500	-	100	+	100
England and Wales		16.5	623,200	NETE.	1,600	ii a ol	6,900
Scotland			83,400	-	200	122	1,100
Great Britain .			706,600	-	1,800	_ %	8,000

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of July, about 2,730 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,050; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,320. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 1,320. 2,110.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.94 in July, 4.74 in June, and 4.97 in July, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.43, 5.18 and 5.37.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in July, and in June, 1954, and July, 1953. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

the water the	July, 1954	June, 1954	July, 1953
Coal-Face Workers :	Real Production	boing period	henin i ,
Voluntary Involuntary All Workers :	5.67 8.58	5·26 8·77	5·13 8·80
Voluntary	4·12 7·43	3.88 7.77	3·77 7·68

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3 \cdot 30$ tons in July, compared with $3 \cdot 24$ tons in the previous month and $3 \cdot 19$ tons in July, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was $1 \cdot 20$ tons in July; for June, 1954, and July, 1953, the figures were $1 \cdot 22$ tons and $1 \cdot 18$ tons, respectively.

Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, 1954

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3.1 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1953. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 0.4per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 5.0 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1953.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 336,628 in March, compared with 337,604 in the previous month and 332,756 in March, 1953. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 521,599, 514,895 and 503,219. The numbers of persons (all occupa-tions) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 14,161 at the end of March, compared with 14,051 at the end of the previous month and 11,598 at the end of March, 1953.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 48,150,000. This was 0.4 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 3.5 per cent. lower than for June, 1953. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manu-facturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in June, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 10.8 per cent. compared with June, 1953. The Bureau of the Census estimate, on the basis of new sampling methods in use from January, 1954, that the total number of unem-ployed persons at the middle of June was about 3,347,000. The estimated number at the middle of the previous month was 3,305,000.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly un-employed during June was 158,611, compared with 168,708 in the previous month and 171,249 in June, 1953. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 48,231 working days. The total number of working days lost in June by persons wholly unemployed was 3,649,760, while 1,106,255 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 169,350, of whom 61,715 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. At the beginning of July, 1953, the corresponding figures were 159,277 and 60,074.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of July was 934,373, compared with 1,007,744 at the end of the previous month and 1,012,516 at the end of July, 1953. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 174,630, 190,731 and 225,251.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st August was 48,254, compared with 48,025 at 24th July and 53,331 at 22nd August, 1953.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of March was 2,290,280, of whom 1,362,289 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,419,404, including 1,467,730 wholly unemployed, and at the end of March, 1953, it was 2,253,129, including 1,346,980 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th June, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 53,928, compared with 64,288 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 12,341 at 30th June, compared with 16,929 at 31st May.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 4,140 at the end of June, compared with 6,055 in the previous month and 3,554 in June, 1953.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour ... Index of Rates of Wages

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase of approximately £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 686,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £4,000 for 32,000 workpeople.

for 32,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected manual workers employed by local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, and workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, and in leather production. Others receiving increases included workers employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales, iron and steel wire and wire rope manufacture, wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture, and in the production of ballast and sand. The decreases affected workers employed in carpet manufacture, and shoe and slipper operatives in the Rossendale Valley.

For manual workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales there were increases of 5s. 6d. a week for men on the minimum occupational rate, and of amounts varying from 5s. 2d. to 10s. 10d. for other men as a result of the introduction of a uniform to 10s. 10d. for other men as a result of the introduction of a uniform differential between each occupational group rate; women workers received 75 per cent. of these increases. In Scotland the increases were 5s. 6d. a week for men and 4s. for women. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In hosiery manufacture in the Midlands the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1d. in the shilling on basic wages, equivalent to an increase in current rates of approximately 3 per cent. For workers employed in the leather producing industry there were increases of 1¹/₂d. an hour for men and women time-workers and of 1d. in the hourly bonus paid to pieceworkers for all hours worked on piecework. hours worked on piecework.

hours worked on piecework. The consolidated rates of workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales were increased by 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week. For workpeople employed in the manufacture of iron and steel wire and wire rope there were increases of 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women, part being payable under a sliding-scale arrangement based on the index of retail prices and the remainder being an *ex gratia* advance. In the wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacturing industry the national minimum rates were increased by 1¹/₂d. an hour for men and 1d. for women. Workpeople employed in the production of ballast and sand received an increase of 2d. an hour in their basic rates. basic rates.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1954," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	23 Aug.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 3d, a shift (6s, 10d, to 7s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $1\frac{1}{2}d$. (3s. 5d, to 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}d$.) for boys under 18.§
	West Cumberland (8)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 3d. a shift (6s. 11d. to 7s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1 ¹ / ₂ d. (3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. to 3s. 7d.) for boys.
	Cleveland	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by $1 \cdot 2d$. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. $7 \cdot 2d$.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $0 \cdot 6d$. (3s. 9d. to 3s. $9 \cdot 6d$.) for boys under $18.$ [¶]
	North Lincolnshire	1 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.36d. a shift (10s. 3.76d, to 10s. 5.12d.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. 8.82d. to 7s. 9.84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (5s. 1.88d. to 5s. 2.56d.) for boys under 18.**
	South and West Durham	2 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1d. a shift (5s. 11d. to 6s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ¹ / ₂ d. (2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. to 3s.) for boys under 18. ^{††}

 Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 3s. 6d. a shift for men, and of 1s. 9d. a shift for youths and boys.
 Wages are subject to a war bonus of 6s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 3s. 0d. for boys.
 Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 6s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. for datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.
 ** Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 4d for hows. 6d. for boys. †† Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 6d. for boys.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Of the total increase of £146,000, about £114,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £20,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £6,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their repre-sentatives; about £4,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act Councils Act.

Changes in January-August, 1954

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1954, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
the superior sector and the sector of the	ten eller shirts	£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	55,000	18,000
Mining and Quarrying	444,500	170,100
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Pro-	Charles march Section	
ducts other than Coal	194,500	55,200
Chemicals and Allied Trades	145,000	35,100
Metal Manufacture	231,500	83,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	Scotland, 100	Constanting of the second
Vehicles	2,328,500	809,700
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	Marken La	Charles Provent in the
Textiles	428,500	63,900
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	47,000	9,700
Clothing	499,000	171,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	185,500	42,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	163,500	40,400
Paper and Printing	260,000	23,800
Other Manufacturing Industries	40,500	9,600
Building and Contracting	1,190,000	518,200
Gas, Electricity and Water	239,500	56,100
Transport and Communication	950,500	255,700
Distributive Trades	173,500	41,000
Public Administration	558,500	174,100
Miscellaneous Services	111,500	15,700
Total	8,246,500	2,592,800

In the corresponding months of 1953 there was a net increase of \pounds 1,656,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,044,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

In the manufacture of spring mattresses and bedstead fittings the normal weekly working hours were reduced from 45 to 44.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

	C. A. S. S. S. S. S. S.	18 2 2 2 2	The second second second	koported during August-commucu
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Great Britain (12)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Aug.	production of ballast, sand	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for men, other than watchmen, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change : labourers—class 1 districts 3s. an hour, class 2 2s. 11d. ; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight—class 1 districts 3s. 2 ⁴ / ₂ d., class 2 3s. 1 ⁴ / ₂ d., over 12 tons 3s. 4d., 3s. 3d. ; watchmen—class 1 districts 19s. a shift, class 2 18s.
-chigan, work in selatawa gout sugalyfo got out	Great Britain (12)	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 Aug.	Men, youths and boys em- ployed in the silica and moulding sand industry	Increases of 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for adult male time- workers, and of 1d., 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. or 1 ⁴ / ₂ d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : adult male timeworkers 2s. 11 ⁴ / ₂ d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 6 ⁴ / ₂ d. at 16 years and under, rising to 2s. 8 ⁴ / ₄ d. at 20.
antici see one	Great Britain (various districts)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in gypsum mines and plaster board mills	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for adult male workers, with proportional increases for women and juveniles. Basic rates after change for male workers 21 years and over : Grade A 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, Grade B 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Bedfordshire, Buck- inghamshire and Peterborough districts (18)	28 June*	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 1 ³ / ₄ d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 20 years and over, of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers either as a flat-rate payment or by the adjustment of piecework rates, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Basic rate after change for adult male general labourers 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour; plus rates for graded workers continue unchanged.
Cement Manufacture	England and Wales (31)	5 July	Engineering tradesmen em- ployed on maintenance work	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour. Rates after change: Group A—boilermakers (plating and riveting) 4s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, riveters 4s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d., fitters, turners, blacksmiths, electricians and skilled welders (burning and welding) 4s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., holders-up 4s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., blacksmiths' hammermen 3s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., electricians' mates 3s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.; Group B rates are ¹ / ₂ d. an hour less than the Group A rates.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Aug.	Shift workers	Increases of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) in the shift allowance for workers employed on a three-shift system, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for those on a two-shift system.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed on coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 6.97d. to 1s. 7.15d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1d. a shift (8s. 8.3d. to 8s.9.3d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (1s. 2.23d. to 1s. 2.36d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 9.5d. to 5s. 10.2d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (9.48d. to 9.57d.) for boys and for girls
Pig Iron Manufacture	firms) [†] England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	do.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other	doing boys' work. do. do.
POTATION D	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Aug.	industries Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7d. to 11s. 8d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain§ (41)	2 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (41)	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by $1.3d$. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 6.97d. to 1s. 7.15d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1d. a shift (8s. 8.3d. to 8s. 9.3d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (1s. 2.23d. to 1s. 2.36d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 9.5d. to 5s. 10.2d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (9.48d. to 9.57d.) for those
	Great Britain North-East Coast	do. do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling	under 18. do. do. do. do.
	Great Britain	do.	mills Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 6.97d. to 1s. 7.15d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (1s. 2.23d. to 1s. 2.36d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (9.48d. to 9.57d.) for appren- tices under 18.
eragilari 11 Japan dalah 12 Japan Japan dalah 12 Japan Japan dalah	South-West Wales (41)	do.	rolling mills Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by $1.3d$. a shift (10s. $6.1d$. to 10s. $7.4d$.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by $0.975d$. (7s. $10.575d$. to 7s. $11.55d$.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by $0.65d$. (5s. $3.05d$. to 5s. $3.7d$.) for youths under 18.
L. C. Suite	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 9.7d. to 11s. 11d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 10.275d. to 8s. 11.25d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 10.85d. to 5s. 11.5d.) for those under 18.
dide a los formas dide a los formas base and any area	acany for entries they be under the second of a bins many fit stores	29 Aug.	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 3.9d. a shift (11s. 11d. to 12s. 2.9d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d. (8s. 11.25d. to 9s. 2.175d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (5s. 11.5d. to 6s. 1.45d.) for those under 18.
100 a . b . 1 . 4 1	West of Scotland (41)	Pay period beginning 2 Aug.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by $1.4d$. a shift (12s. $1.6d$. to 12s. 3d.) for men, by $1.05d$. (9s. $1.2d$. to 9s. $2.25d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by $0.7d$. (6s. $0.8d$. to 6s. $1.5d$.) for boys under 18.
	haugerrei Jeanen () n. 5. 1. 034. (74. 8. 1. 1. 5. 6. 604. (74. 1.	Pay period beginning	6-shift workers Workpeople other than 6-shift workers, etc.	 The existing cost-of-living payment increased[‡] by 0·19d. an hour for men, by 0·14d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·09d. for boys under 18. Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased[‡] by 4·2d. a shift (12s. 3d. to 12s. 7·2d.) for men, by 3·15d. (9s. 2·25d. to
ndi desenari Nativi de las estas Advis del atra estas Advis del atra estas	ormanical "Seattingi das na govo Lida suste su	30 Aug.	6-shift workers	 9s. 5.4d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2.1d. (6s. 1.5d. to 6s. 3.6d.) for boys under 18. The existing cost-of-living payment increased[±] by 0.57d. an hour for men, by
	South Wales and Monmouthshire¶ (41)	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	0.43d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.29d. for boys under 18. Cost-of-living bonus increased [‡] by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 4.8d. to 8s. 6d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 10.8d. to 3s. 11.4d. or 4s. 2.4d. to 4s. 3d.) for those under 18.
1		and a state of the		dated 25th August and wars made extragonative to the date change

* These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 25th August, and were made retrospective to the date shown.
† These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.
|| These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
¶ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire and the are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
¶ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

Industry	District (<i>see</i> also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	l Aug.	Men, youths, women and juven- iles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (11s. 9.52d. to 11s. 10.68d., for men, by 0.773d. (7s. 10.306d. to 7s. 11.079d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and by 0.58d. (5s. 10.76d. to 5s. 11.34d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by $1.3d$. a shif (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by $0.975d$ (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by $0.65d$. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for those under 18.
Admiralty ockyards and stablishments	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (187)	Beginning of pay week following 1 Apr.†	Craftsmen employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments and non-craft workers in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments opened before 1939	Increases for adult workers of 8s. 6d. a week for craftsmen, of 7s. 6d. for semi-skilled workers, of 6s. 6d. for ordinary labourers, and of proportiona amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Inclusive minimum rates afte change for adult male timeworkers include : craftsmen—London 150s. 4d a week, Provinces 147s. 10d.; ordinary labourers—London 132s. 10d. Provinces 127s. 10d.
	termin set to add, and be transformed and to and the set of the set of the transformer and the to be the set of the to be set of the bed be set of the	consol are the monutoring and consol and an management of the last	Women employed on women's work and paid on an engin- eering basis in H.M. Dock- yards and Admiralty estab- lishments	Increases in minimum timework rates ranging from 2s. 5d. to 5s. 8d. a weel according to age. Rates after change : women in dockyards 41s. 3d. week at 15 years, rising to 98s. 2d. at 18 years and over, women in establish ments away from dockyards 41s. 3d. a week at 15 years, rising to 97s. 2d at 21 years and over.
ire Rope and on and Steel Wire Manufacture	Great Britain (56)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in the existing war addition for men 21 years and over of 4s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of 3s. to 4s. 4d., according to age for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change (including wa addition) include : men 21 years and over engaged in splicing and socketing closing and testing (rope) 134s. a week, stranding, crane driving 129s testing (wire) 128s., winding 127s.; minimum rate for other productiv and for non-productive adult male workers 126s.; minimum rate for women 21 years and over 89s. 3d. [‡]
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain (63) (210)	13 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework bas time rates for male workers other than learners, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for female worker other than learners, of ¹ / ₂ d. to 1 ¹ / ₂ d., according to age, for male learners, an of ⁸ / ₃ d. to 1d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change men 21 years or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpe working in association with fusers, or as annealers or scalers 2s. 9 ¹ / ₃ d. a hour, other male workers except learners 2s. 7d.; male learners 11d. 1 under 16 years, rising to 2s. 1 ⁸ / ₃ d. at 20; female workers other than learner 1s. 10 ¹ / ₃ d., female learners 11 ¹ / ₃ d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6 ¹ / ₃ d. at 1 Piecework basis time rates after change for workers other than learners males 2s. 9 ¹ / ₃ d., females 1s. 11 ⁸ / ₈ d. ³
ring Mattress nd Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Timeworkers	Additional payments granted in certain circumstances of up to 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of up to 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rate, supplementary cost-oo living allowances and additional payment, include : men 21 years and over- journeymen, London 3s. 11d., Provinces 3s. 9d., labourers and porte 3s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 4d. ; women 19 years and over employed as productive worker London 2s. 7 ³ / ₄ d., Provinces 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d., as labourers and porters 2s. 4d., 2s. 3d
il Class C in second on r to far acts at	an isotir, Class B. S., 1 ra hirto stor att nougo manner storente manner mannner manner manner manner mannner manner manner manner mann	to a set of the set of	Payment-by-results workers	Times fixed for jobs to be such as may be reasonably expected to enable the average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 30 per cent (individual schemes) or 20 per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate, instead of 25 per cent. or 15 per cent respectively, as hitherto.
Surgical strument and Equipment Manufacture	England and Wales (excluding Shef- field) (66)	Week com- mencing 3 May	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases in basic minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for skilled worke 23 years and over, of 2d. for semi-skilled workers, of $1\frac{3}{4}d$. for unskille workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners ; increas of $2\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour (10d. to 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.) in the bonus for pieceworkers. Bass minimum time rates after change : adult skilled workers 3s. $8\frac{1}{4}d$. an hou semi-skilled 3s. $6d$., unskilled 3s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$. ; apprentices and learners 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ at 15 years, rising to 3s. $5\frac{1}{4}d$. at 22.
rtificial Limb 1 Orthopaedic Appliance Manufacture	Great Britain (65)	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 Aug.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys, other than sheet metal workers	Increases in basic rates of 3d. an hour for Grade 1 workers, of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. If Grade A, of 2d. for Grade B, of 1d. for Grade C, and of proportion amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-o living bonus, include : Grade 1, exceptionally highly skilled 5s. an hou Grade A, highly skilled 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$., Grade B 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$., Grade C 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.
Vool Textile	Leicester	First pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, ex- cept those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $\frac{1}{2}d$. in the shilling (11 $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11 $\frac{3}{2}d$.) on basis wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include : men 21 years and over—skille 127s. 2d. a week, unskilled 121s. 7d. ; women 18 and over—skilled 80s. 100 learners 78s. ; piecework minimum rates, men 132s. 9d., women 91s. 11d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	do.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juvenile Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: me 21 years and over 126s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 95s. 1d., cutting and stitching 86s. 5d.
Hosiery Ianufacture	Midlands¶ (88)	do.	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) of basic wages.
de-up Textiles Aanufacture	Great Britain (210)	4 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for men 21 years over, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women 18 or over, of 1d. to 1 ⁴ / ₃ d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ⁴ / ₃ d., 1d. or 1 ¹ / ₄ d. for girls; increases in piecewor basis time rates of 2 ¹ / ₄ d. for male workers, and of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for female worker General minimum time rates after change : men 21 years or over employed in specified occupations 2s. 9 ³ / ₄ d. an hour, other men 21 or over 2s. 66 youths and boys 1s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. at 20; women 18 or over employed in specified occupations 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., other women 18 or ov 1s. 9 ¹ / ₃ d., girls 1s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6d. at 17; piecework bast time rates : male workers in specified occupations 3s. 0 ³ / ₄ d., other maw workers 2s. 9d.; female workers in specified occupations 2s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., other makes 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d.
Mechanical Cloth Ianufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes.	Increase* of 2 per cent. (39 to 41 per cent.) in the percentage addition to bas wage rates.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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† These increases were authorised in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ The increase of 6s. a week for men represents an increase of 1s. under a sliding-scale arrangement based on the official index of retail prices, and an ex gratia advance of 5s.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 296 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. || The additional payment is due only to timeworkers paid at the minimum rates. A timeworker who is receiving less than 2d. an hour in excess of his appropriate current minimum time rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) is to be paid an additional amount of either 2d. an hour or such less sum as will secure for him an hourly remuneration (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) of not less than his appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

¶ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

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Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	000. Industry
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* from 42½ to 40 per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers, and from 35 to 32½ per cent. on the total earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 134s. 5d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 148s. 5d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 134s. 5d., 141s. 5d. or 148s. 5d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 126s. ; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 75s. 7d., 19 years 85s. 5d., 20 years 96s. 7d., other female workers 18 years 71s. 5d., 19 years 77s., 20 years 84s.	Local Authority Services
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Aug,	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($42\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 per cent.) on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers, and (from 35 to $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on the earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : men 21 years and over 126s, a week, women 84s.	samber), Stanbar, of sources Working arrived Skeatan in all skeatan toppages Skepter m
Leather Production	Great Britain (95)	First full working week com- mencing after 20 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic timework rates of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour for men 21 years and over and for women 20 and over, and of ¹ / ₄ d. or 1d. an hour, according to age, for juveniles; increase of 1d. an hour (from 3d. to 4d. an hour) in the existing hourly bonus payable to pieceworkers 20 years and over, and of ¹ / ₄ d. or 1d., according to age, in the bonus payable to juvenile pieceworkers. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 years and over—London, skilled 3s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., unskilled 3s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d.; Provinces and Scotland 3s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d.; youths and boys—London, semi- skilled 1s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. at 15, rising to 2s. 7 ¹ / ₈ d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. to 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d.; Provinces and Scotland 1s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d. to 2s. 5 ¹ / ₈ d.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 1s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. at 5, rising to 2s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d. to 2s. 3d.; Provinces and Scotland 1s. 4 ¹ / ₈ d. to 2s. 3d.	1000 257 000 1001 257 000 1001 257 000 1001 270 200 1000 21,000 200 1,000
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire (102)	First pay day in Aug.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (85 to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) and merged into basic rates. Minimum time rates after change include : adult males— makers, machinists and passers 154s. 9d. a week ; adult females—makers, machinists, button hole machinists, passers and finishers 98s. 6d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 91s.	2,305, 17,600 6,800 (c2,000 7,700 (c2,000 1,700 (c2,000
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale, Chorley, Black- burn and the Fylde coast	First making- up day in Aug.	Shoe and slipper operatives	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 3 ³ per cent. (25 to 21 ¹ per cent.) on basic wage rates.	Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants
Flour Milling	Great Britain (108)	First full pay period following 5 Aug.	Mechanics	Increase of 7s. a week. Rates after change : Class A mills 170s. 6d. a week, Class B 162s. 6d., Class C 157s. 10d.	
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (116)	28 June†	Non-tradesmen	Increase in minimum rate of 2d. an hour (2s. 10d. to 3s.) for adult male day workers in Grade I occupations; Grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of $\frac{1}{2}d$, to 11d. an hour above the minimum rate.	000,1 000 Manuph (Manual)
	ay be reactined and (or) by the reacting (or) optimize afford to card a m. (collective) solice()	a such as not a such as n ther by april	Maintenance engineers	Increase in minimum rates of 2d. an hour. Minimum rates after change : day workers—Class A craftsmen 4s. 1d. an hour, Class B 3s. 11d., Class C 3s. 9d. ; shift workers—day rates plus 2d. an hour for all hours worked on a shift system.	and the process
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (129)	First pay day following 2 Aug.	Dayworkers	Increases* of 1d. an hour in national minimum daywork rate for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen : London 3s. 9d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 8d.	Industry 002,745 smill
Wood Box, acking Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (127)	First full pay period following 15 July§	Pieceworkers Men, youths, boys, women and girls	 Increase* of 5 per cent. (90 to 95 per cent.) in piecework plussage.[‡] Increases in national minimum rates of 1¹/₂d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. National minimum rates after change include : men 21 and over—sawyers and woodcutting machinists 3s. 5¹/₂d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 4¹/₂d., labourers 3s. 1d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. 3¹/₂d. 	Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture * These rates a † This change t
infl as of a long to the second secon	Scotland	First full pay week ending 15 May [†]	Woodcutting machinists and apprentices	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.) for woodcutting machinists, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.	‡ See also unde
n ann banosa bli e Re comoan comn, ban dad	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen) (127)	do.	Sawyers, boxmakers and mill workers	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for journeymen, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. for women casemakers 18 and over (after 9 months' employment), and of proportional amounts for other females and apprentices. Rates after change include : journeymen 3s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, women casemakers 18 and over (after 9 months' employ- ment) 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.	, ins
to the product	Aberdeen	First full pay week ending 19 June§	do.	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for women and apprentices. Rates after change include : journeymen 3s. 6d. an hour, women 18 years and over (after 9 months' employment) 2s. 4d.	The index figure month to month the principal inc pared with the le
inematograph Im Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers, employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (33s. to 34s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (22s. to 22s. 8d.) at under 21.	and services cov were described of 1948. The index collective agree workpeople, arb
i ar over 25 20; wonten 18 wonten 18 on o ; pocovert 5 (01d, miter 11	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in pro-	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a week (44s. 6d. to 45s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (29s. 8d. to 30s.) at under 21.	the relative important wages bill in 194 due to such fac
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (158–159)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 1 Aug.	ducing newsreels Workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings, other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Consolidated rates increased by 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week.¶	work earnings of new machinery, of index of actual was 161 for all y wages in those 141 in-all the pr

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

† These increases were agreed in July and made retrospective to the date shown.

‡ Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage. § These increases were agreed in August and made retrospective to the date shown.

Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers. This increase took effect as the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applied of the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows : Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Midlands, South Wales and Monmouthshire 3s. 0³/₂d., South Eastern 3s. 0³/₂d. (inner special area 3s. 3³/₂d., outer special area 3s. 2³/₂d.), London (Metropolitan Water Board) 3s. 3³/₂d.

in the current figures. In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, and for each month of 1954 to date. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947. All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

starting we have been all the starting of the starting of		And the second
Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
First full pay period com- mencing on or after 16 Aug.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for men, of 4s. for women, and of proportional amounts for workers under 20 years of age. Rates after change for adult workers 20 years and over include: men in the basic grade, including scavengers, street sweepers, garden labourers and road labourers, Group I (cities, burghs and counties) 131s. 6d. a week, Group II (burghs) 128s. 6d., (counties) 127s. 6d., male drivers of motor vehicles not over 2 tons unladen weight, Group I 137s. 6d., Group II 134s. 6d., over 2 tons and not over 5 tons 140s. 6d., 137s. 6d.; women in the basic grade, including cleaners, maids and general assistants, Group I (cities, burghs and counties) 98s. 5d., Group II (cities and burghs) 96s. 7d., (counties) 95s. 8d., female cooks, Groups I and II 110s. 8d., assistant cooks 105s. 8d.
Pay day in week commenc- ing 16 Aug.	Manual workers employed by local authorities, except female workers employed in civic restaurants and staff canteens, ambulance staffs and workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	 Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for adult male workers in Group I occupations, and of amounts ranging from 5s. 2d. to 10s. 10d. for workers in Groups II to VI, following the adoption of a new uniform differential of 3s. 8d. a week between each group, in place of differentials of varying amounts as hitherto ; increase of 1⁸/₈d. an hour for road labourers ; women to receive 75 per cent. of the new male rates. Rates after change include : men in the general classes—London, Group I occupations 137s. 6d. a week, Group II 141s. 2d., Group III 144s. 10d., Group IV 148s. 6d., Group V 152s. 2d., Group VI 155s. 10d., Zone A 131s. 6d., 135s. 2d., 135s. 10d., 139s. 6d., 143s. 2d., 149s. 10d.; road labourers—London 3s. 2¹/₈d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 0¹/₈d., Zone B 3s.; female employees in the school meals service—London, cocks 2s. 3¹/₈d., Zone A 2s. 6¹/₈d., 2s. 4¹/₈d., 2s. 2¹/₈d., Zone B 2s. 5¹/₈d., 2s. 2¹/₈d., Zone B 2s. 5¹/₈d., 2s. 2¹/₈d., Zone B 2s. 5¹/₈d., 2s. 2¹/₈d., 2s. 2¹/₈d., 2s. 5¹/₈d., 2s. 3¹/₈d., 2s. 2¹/₈d.
Bossil Tonis	Ambulance staffs	New rates of pay adopted for ambulance drivers and attendants (previously in Groups VI and III respectively), resulting in increases of 13s. a week for drivers and 5s. 10d. for attendants. Rates after change : ambulance drivers—London 164s. a week, Zone A 158s., Zone B 155s., ambulance attendants 150s. 10d., 144s. 10d., 141s. 10d.*
	Certain classes of manual workers	Increases of varying amounts as a result of changes in the classification within the wages groups of the following classes of workers : abattoir labourers from Group II to Group IV, sewage disposal works labourers, destructor labourers and receiving hoppermen (salvage plant) from Group II to Group III, watermen (sewage works) from Group III to Group IV; cesspool emptier machine attendants added to Group V; plus rates for sewermen increased from 2d. to 5d. an hour.
30 Aug.	Service workers ,;	A new Order provides for two sets of rates for certain categories of workers, the lower being applicable where there is an agreement under which the employer undertakes to make up gratuities in any week in which they fall short of 20s. a week for male workers 21 years or over and of 15s. for female workers 21 years or over in the following occupations : males—cocktail barmen, head cocktail barmen, cloakroom and toilet attendants, hall or floor porters or boots, head hall porters, night porters, second head hall porters, single or leading porters, valets, waiters, head waiters, head wine waiters, leading or charge waiters, second head waiters ; females—cloakroom and toilet attendants, waitresses, head waiterses, second head waitresses. New statutory minimum remuneration fixed for cocktail barmaids, juvenile workers in the above occupa-
	which Change took effect First full pay period com- mencing on or after 16 Aug. Pay day in week commenc- ing 16 Aug. 30 Aug.	which took effectClasses of WorkpeopleFirst full pay period commencing on or afterManual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industriesPay day in week commenc- ing 16 Aug.Manual workers employed by local authorities, except female workers employed by local authorities, except female workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other in civic restaurants and staff canteens, ambulance staffs and workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industriesManual workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industriesAmbulance staffs30 Aug.Service workers30 Aug.Service workers

RINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST

istrict so Note at nning of able)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
ritain	20 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.‡

e payable to ambulance personnel holding certificates in first aid ; in the case of personnel not so qualified the rates are 6s. a week less. ok effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 333. " Changes in Rates of Wages ".

Index of Rates of Wages

ure of rates of wages measures the movement, from h, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in dustries and services in the United Kingdom com-evel at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries vered by the index and the method of calculation on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, ex is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by ements between organisations of employers and bitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage various industries are combined in accordance with various industries are combined in accordance with ortance of the industries, as measured by the total 6. The index does not reflect changes in earnings ors as alterations in working hours, or in piecetors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-due to variations in output or the introduction of etc. As indicated on page 301 of this GAZETTE, the weekly *earnings* in April, 1954, the latest available, workers combined as compared with 142 for rates of industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and incipal industries and services). ry the figures have been revised to include changes

arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		103	103	106	103
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		107	109	110	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1949, December	109	112	113	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1950, December	113			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		125			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
1954, January 137 143 150 139 February 137 143 150 139 March 138 144 150 139 April 140 145 152 141 May 140 146 153 142					
February 137 143 150 139 March 138 144 150 139 April 140 145 152 141 May 140 145 153 142 June 141 146 153 142	1954, January				
March 138 144 150 139 April 140 145 152 141 May 140 146 153 142 June 141 146 153 142					
April 140 145 152 141 May 140 146 153 142 June 141 146 153 142	March				
May 140 146 153 142 June 141 146 153 142	the second se				
June 141 146 153 142	Man				
	Tuno				
	Tesler				
August 141 147 154 143					

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947	104	104	105	105	105	100	100	101	101	102	103	103
1948 1949 1950	104 108 110	104 108 110	105 108 110	105 108 110	105 108 110	106 109 110	106 109 110	106 109 110	106 109 110	107 109	107 109 113	107
1951 1952	115 127	116 128	117 128	118 129	118 129	119 129	120 129	120 130	122 131	111 122 131	115 126 134	114 126 134
1953 1954	134 139	135 139	135 139	135 141	135 142	135 142	136 142	136	137	137	134	13

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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work * arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 145. In addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 151 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not them-selves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 24,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during August at the establishments concerned was about 82,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in August due to industrial disputes :----

the monostration of the second state of the se		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers involved in	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Transport, etc	3	114 15	117 15	14,500 7,700	27,000 42,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	berg 3	16	19	2,200	13,000	
Total, August, 1954	6	145	151	24,400	82,000	
Total, July, 1954	11	80	91	15,700	79,000	
Total, August, 1953	10	122	132	20,500	54,000	

Of the total of 82,000 days lost in August, 73,000 were lost by 22,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 20,500 were directly involved and 2,400 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 9,000 days lost by 1,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the

Duration of Stoppages

Of 137 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during August, 80, directly involving 5,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 21, directly involving 2,100 workers, lasted two days; 16, directly involving 1,900 workers, lasted three days; 16, directly involving 3,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 4, directly involving 5,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 145 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in August, 5, directly involving 400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 60, directly involving 5,900 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 12, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 60, directly involving 11,700 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1954 AND 1953

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1954 and 1953 :---

	Januar	y to Augu	st, 1954	Januar	y to Augu	st, 1953
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, For-				We liven 24	100 A. 100	
estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1 943	136,400‡	[†] 314,000	798	107,300‡	268,000
Quarrying Treatment of	2	100	†	3	100	†
Non-Metalli- ferous Mining	al Charles			a and the		
Products Chemicals and	11	1,200	3,000	8	800	2,000
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	5	200	1,000	3	200	1,000
ture	21	6,400	40,000	15	2,300	17,000
Ship Repairing Engineering	34 30	5,000 4,600	24,000 25,000	34 27	6,800 7,200	62,000 39,000
Vehicles Other Metal In-	35	14,000	61,000	23	17,700	255,000
dustries Textiles	8 8	1,100	10,000 1,000	72	900 900	11,000 9,000
Leather, etc.	-14	3,100	10,000	-13	8,000	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7	400	3,000	4	100	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	12	1,200	8,000	13	700	6,000
Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	2	700	19,000		-	
turing Industries Building and	8	5,200	26,000	7	1,700	6,000
Contracting Gas, Electricity	45	30,200	203,000	42	5,800	20,000
and Water Transport, etc	2 60	300 25,900	3,000 92,000	3 46	300 13,600	1,000 26,000
Distributive Trades	6	2,300	2,000	40	+	Charles States
Other Services	11	1,000	5,000	1014	800	2,000
Total	1,264§	239,800‡	850,000	1,056	175,200‡	733,000

The number of days lost in the period January to August, 1954, through stoppages which *began* in that period was 833,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 237,500. In addition, 17,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the remainer warr. of the previous year.

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Number o	oximate of Workers olved	Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
reshold its allowed benow	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	ages quastice the movement, fit	The index figure of rates of w
COAL MINING : Colliery workersWakefield, Yorks. (one colliery)	1,000	100	24 Aug.	27 Aug.	Dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed pending negotiations
Colliery workers—Doncaster, Yorks. (one colliery)	1,550	240	29 Aug.	1 Sept.	Method of allocating new houses built for colliery workers	Work resumed pending negotiations,
METAL SMALLWARES :— Toolroom and other workers— Treforest, Glamorgan (one firm) Docks :—	430**		19 July	ACCI COLLEGE	To support a claim that semi-skilled workers employed in the tool room should be paid the skilled tool room rates and, subsequently, in protest against the alleged employ- ment of "blackleg" labour	No settlement reported.
Dock workers—Hull	4,000		16 Aug.	26 Aug.	To support a demand for grain to be unloaded mechanically	Work resumed.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most in the most state.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days

[†] Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1954 was approximately 104,000, and in the corresponding period in 1953 was approximately 83,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 204,000 and 146,000.

§ A stoppage of electricians which began in April, 1954, involved workers in more than one industry group, but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

|| Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

** Only 50 workers were originally involved in the stoppage but during August the number increased to 430.

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U.K. Index of Retail Prices ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54

INDEX FOR 17th AUGUST, 1954

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 144

At 17th August, 1954, the retail prices index was 144 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 145 at 13th July and with 140 at 18th August, 1953.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reduc-tions in the average prices of potatoes, cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables, and butter. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of milk, eggs and meat

and meat. The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services entering into the expenditure of the great majority of households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities, although certain changes in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. Steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale. items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, and the weights used are in proportion to the estimated average household consumption of the various items in a recent period (1950) valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th AUGUST, 1954

(15th January, 1952=100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 17th August, 1954, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

Group	(15t)	WEIG			
I. Food	Dial State	and the second second	116.2	and a second second	39
II. Rent and rates	in Alatin		112.2		7
III. Clothing	S. Press in	1.1	96.3		9
IV. Fuel and light	Rept. 180	ALLE MALL	110.2		6
V. Household durable go	oods	A MARCHINE	95.1	Contractory of	6
VI. Miscellaneous goods	120	nin, and	100.1		4
VII. Services			110.3		9
VIII. Alcoholic drink			101.6		7:
IX. Tobacco	••	•••	100.3	animana	9
National Mediator All	l items	21111 • • • • • • •	108.4	Contraction of the second	1,00
			11 11		Ballopper

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

As from 1st August potatoes of the 1954 crop became subject to price control and the average level of prices at 17th August was substantially lower than the average at 13th July. There were also substantial falls in the prices of cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables and a small reduction in the average price of butter.

These reductions were offset to an appreciable extent by a seasonal increase of 1d. a pint in the price of milk and by an increase of about 18 per cent. in the average price of eggs. There was also an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent. in the average level of meat prices.

As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the food group as a whole fell by about 1½ per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the food group as a whole at 17th August was 116, compared with 118 at 13th July.

Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, fuel and light, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were in each case the same as at 13th July.

• (17th June, 1947 = 100)

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, *viz.*, 17th June, 1947.

Thus, at 17th August, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was $108 \cdot 4$. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 17th August, 1954, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows :—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5
All items index at 17th August, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	108.4
$\therefore \text{ All items index at 17th August, 1954} \\ (17th June, 1947 = 100) \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$	$132.5 \times \frac{108}{100}$

= 143.6 taken as 144

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947	-	10018				100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	110
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	13
1953	138	139	140	141	140	141	141	140	140	140	140	140
1954	140	140	141	142	141	142	145	144				1000

A description of the index, entitled Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Construction and Calculation, is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 336 of this GAZETTE.

A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's *Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices*, Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to retail prices in oversea countries is given on the next nage.



The number

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1954

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Fatal Industrial Accidents Industrial Diseases

Page 332 332 Industrial Rehabilitation Retail Prices Overseas

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in August was 87, compared with 96 (revised figure) in the previous month and 110 (revised figure) in August, 1953. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 6 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 4 in the previous month and 2 in August, 1953. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1954. 1051

Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act :		Electrical Stations	1
Underground	25	Electrical Stations Other Industries	
Surface	1	WORKS AND PLACES UN	NDER
2	2	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	DRIES
	2	Аст, 1937	1970-199
Quarries	4	Docks, Wharves, Quays	
		and Ships	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	30	Building Operations	io
		Building Operations	10
Max - and at the the		Works of Engineering	-
Factories	- Receil	Construction	2
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Warehouses	••
tery and Glass	1		
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	5	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	45
Metal Extracting and			THE REAL PROPERTY IN
	2	Railway Service	
	4	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	
Metal Conversion and	200	Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Founding (including			1
Rolling Mills and Tube	R. Cab	men Firemen	TEAT
Making)	4	Guards (Passenger)	.;
Engineering, Locomotive	1 0		23
Building, Boilermaking,	0.93	Labourers	200
etc. Railway and Tramway	1	Mechanics	69-61
Railway and Tramway	1.1.2	Permanent Way Men	2
Carriages, Motor and	1 Tat	Porters	3
Other Vehicles and Air-	61.24	Shunters	2001
craft Manufacture	1	Other Grades	104
Shipbuilding	6	Contractors' Servants	
Other Metal Trades			
Cotton	Sec.	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	12
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	and the second second second	
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Total (excluding Seamen)	87
		Total (enterning sounder)	200
Textile Printing, Bleaching		and the second second better at	
and Dyeing	••	Seamen	1200
Tanning, Currying, etc	19.29	Trading Vessels	5
Food and Drink	4	Fishing Vessels	1
General Woodwork and	80.023		1
Furniture	2	TOTAL, SEAMEN	6
Paper, Printing, etc	3		20.70
Rubber Trades		Total (including Seamen)	93
Gas Works	2		
Industr	:-1	Diseases	
		I LEPYCAC	

Inc	lustria	u R	leha	bili	tati	on

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 16th August, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

price troventstand of a large and	Men	Women	Total
ersons admitted to courses during period ersons in attendance at courses at end of	661	100	761
period	1,251 613	206 82	1,457 695

Labour umber

Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (- of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
11 44 1-3 91 1-3 1-128 2	is given	is good	Month before	Year before	
European Countries Denmark All Items France (Paris) All Items Germany (Federal Area) All Items Food Italy (Large towns) All Items Food Sweden All Items Sweden All Items Food Sweden All Items Food	1935 = 100 July, 1954 1949 = 100 June, 1954 1930 = 100 July, 1954 1938 = 1 June, 1954 1935 = 100 June, 1954 """	221 143.8 136.3 108 114 58.50 69.48 227‡ 250	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1 \\ + 1 \\ - 0 \\ - 0 \\ 8 \\ - 0 \\ 8 \\ + 1 \\ + 1 \\ + 0 \\ - 48 \\ + 0 \\ - 74 \\ + 1 \\ + 1 \\ + 1 \\ + 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ Nil \\ + 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 32 \\ + 1 \cdot 60 \\ + 1 \\ + 1 \end{array} $	
Australia (6 capital cities) All Items Food Canada All Items Food India (Bombay)	1923-27 = 1,000 Dec., 1953 1949 = 100 July, 1954 July, 1933-June, 1934	2,327 2,702 116·2 112·1	$+ 6^{\dagger}$ +16^{\dagger} + 0.1 + 0.1	+ 84 + 160 + 0.8 - 0.6	
All Items Food Pakistan (Karachi)	= 100 June, 1954 Apr., 1948–Mar., 1949 = 100	367 453	+12 +24	- 4 -17	
All Items Food South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items	Apr., 1954 """ 1938 = 100 May, 1954	111 109 194.7 227.2	-1 - 1 - 0.2 - 0.9	-3 - 7 + 4.0 + 4.1	
Food United States All Items Food	1947–49 = 100 June, 1954 ""	115·1 113·8	+ 0.1 + 0.5	+ 4.1 + 0.6 + 0.1	

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, thing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items. ¹ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. ² Including direct taxation. Excluding direct taxation, the figure was 215.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Arbitration Awards : Industrial Disputes and National Arbitration Tribunals Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal Industrial Court Single Arbitrators, etc.

Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and **Conditions of Employment and National** Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders. 1940 to 1945

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During August the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued sixteen awards, Nos. 580 to 595.* Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 582 (5th August).—Parties : Members of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Limited, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union employed by them as maintenance mechanics. Claim : For a 15 per cent. wage increase. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates of the workers concerned should be increased by 76 a weak by 7s. a week

Award No. 584 (9th August) .- Parties : Members of the Surgical Award No. 584 (9th August).—Parties: Members of the Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives in their employment, *Claim*: For an increase in wages for orthopædic appliance workers and artificial limb makers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the present hourly basic rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 3d. for Grade I workers, 2¹/₂d. for Grade A workers, 2d. for Grade B workers and 1d. for Grade C workers, with proportionate increases for junior workers.

Award No. 590 (23rd August).—Parties: Employers represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacturing Industries, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim. For increased shift payments. Award: The Tribunal awarded that workers employed on a three-shift system should be paid an allowance of 3d. an hour and those on a two-shift system an allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in addition to their normal rate of pay for all hours worked.

for all hours worked. Award No. 591 (25th August).—Parties : Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Conciliation Board for the Fletton Brick Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Board in their employment. Claim : For an increase of 2¼d. an hour on time rates and an equivalent increase for pieceworkers, with percentage increases for women and juveniles. Award : The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 28th June, 1954, the time rates of wages for adult male timeworkers should be increased by 1¼d. an hour, with proportionate increase for women and juveniles ; piece-workers to receive an increase equivalent to that for timeworkers either as a flat rate payment or by the adjustment of piecework prices. prices.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During August the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued one award, which did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During August no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and **Conciliation Act**, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During August no awards were issued by the Industrial Court.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

Following the preliminary award by a Single Arbitrator (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 218), an independent Chairman, appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, of a Panel set

* See footnote * in second column on page 336.

ersion and (including ls and Tube	Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motor- men
Locomotive	Guards (Passenger) Labourers
oilermaking,	Mechanics
1	Permanent Way Men
Tramway	Porters
Motor and	Shunters
les and Air- acture 1	Other Grades
	Contractors' Servants
rades	
al december for the	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE
d, Shoddy 1	an Alexand of Construction
Manufacture	Total (excluding Seamen)
g, Bleaching	
in the second second	Seamen
ying, etc	Trading Vessels
nk 4	Fishing Vessels
dwork and	TOTAL SEALEN
z. etc 2	TOTAL, SEAMEN
,	Total (including Seamen)
······································	Total (menualing Scamen)
nominie or	
ndustrial	Diseases
of <i>cases</i> in the Uhe Factories Act, 19 ing) Act, 1926, are	United Kingdom reported dur 937, or the Lead Paint (Protect e shown below.

	1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection re shown below.
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in : Electric Accumulator	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Works 2	Pitch and Tar 20
Shipbreaking 2	Mineral Oil
Plumbing and Soldering 1 White and Red Lead	total 20
Works 1 Smelting of Metals 1	
Other Industries 2	Chrome Ulceration
TOTAL 9	Manuf. of Bichromates Chromium Plating 12
Other Poisoning	Dyeing and Finishing
Aniline Poisoning 1	Other Industries 1
TOTAL 1	TOTAL 13
The second secon	Total, Cases 46
Anthrax	
Wool1Hides and Skins2Other Industries	II. Deaths
TOTAL 3	Nil Nil MARNA MARNA

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th August, 1954.

TED 45

and Nationa of persons	al Service u admitted	to industri	August, 1954 al rehabilita	, the total ation cour
53,644.				

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ALL HEMS WITH DURC

Page	Notices and Orders							Page
333	Wages Councils Acts							333
333	Catering Wages Act						 	333
333 333	Decisions of National Insur	ance Co	mmiss	nioner	an sein	2	 	334

up by agreement of the two Sides of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland to determine a difference between the Typographical Association and the British Federation of Master Printers, made an interim award (23rd July) and a final award (9th August) determining the rates and manning of certain rotary photogravure machines for which provision had not been made in the National Agreement.

In addition, an independent Chairman was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside over a Conference of the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales and trade unions representing the Workers' Side of the industry to consider an The Conference accorded an 20th application for a wage increase. The Conference agreed on 20th August a settlement on the basis of an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour to all timeworkers and 1d. an hour on the pieceworkers' bonus.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposals

During August notices of intention to submit wages regulation proposals to the Minister of Labour and National Service were ssued by the following Wages Councils :---

Road Haulage Wages Council .- Proposal R.H. (49), dated 13th August, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal Q. (79), dated 13th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland). Proposal R.B.S. (40), dated 13th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece rates and piecework basis time rates for male and female workers

Further information concerning any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

During August no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposals

No notices of proposals were issued during August.

Wages Regulation Orders

During August no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Wages Regulation Orders

During August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Boards concerned :---

the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Boards concerned :-The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1954 : S.I. 1954 No. 1058 (L.R. (18)), dated 3rd August and effective from 30th August. This Order fixes lower rates of remuneration for specified service workers employed under a written agreement whereby the employer under-takes to pay to the worker any sum by which gratuities received by the worker fall short of a specified amount, and introduces new rates and conditions for male apprentice cooks. The Order also modifies certain provisions, particularly those relating to workers in seasonal establishments whose hours of duty are spread over more than a certain number of hours in a day.—See page 329. The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amend-

The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amend-ment) Order, 1954 : S.I. 1954 No. 1079 (U.P.R. (16)), dated 11th August and effective from 6th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers and fixes rates for shop assistants for whom rates had not remujeusly been fixed by the Board had not previously been fixed by the Board.

* See footnote * in second column on page 336.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (*see* Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 8/54 (21st June)

A ship's musician signed an agreement on the last day of a voyage, undertaking to rejoin the ship when next she sailed, about a month later. It was a term of the agreement that he should, on rejoining, receive half-pay for the period between the engagements. For the same period he claimed and received unemployment benefit, without declaring his right to half wages. Held that the claimant was not unemployed during the period between voyages, and was required to repay the benefit erroneously received.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not unemployed from 14th January to 12th February, 1953, inclusive. The claimant is required to repay to the National Insurance Fund the sum of $\pounds 15$ 1s. 2d.

"The questions in this the appeal of the insurance officer fall to be determined under regulation 6(1) (a) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] and regulation 21(1) of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1144].

No. 1144]. "The facts show that the claimant is a musician whose practice it has been to secure his employment through an association which supplies musicians to a steamship company to play in ships' orchestras. The voyage of the ship on which the claimant was so employed ended on 13th January, 1953, and on that day he signed an agreement undertaking to play in the ship's orchestra when next she sailed. He had been told that his services would be required for the next voyage which would commence on or about 12th February, 1953. It was a term of his contract of service that if and when he rejoined his ship he would be paid half-pay (without subsistence) for the period between the two engagements and, in accordance with that provision, he was paid such half-pay when for unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 14th January to 12th February, 1953, and, in respect of those claims, he was paid £15 1s. 2d. by way of unemployment benefit. On of Pensions and National Insurance that they desired to affix hat March, 1953, the steamship company informed the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance that they desired to affix half-pay, but that in respect of those weeks contributions had half-pay, but that in respect of those weeks contributions had half-pay, but that in respect of those weeks contributions had half-pay, but that in respect of those weeks contributions had half-pay, but that in respect of those weeks contributions had half-pay, but that in respect of those weeks contributions had half-pay, but that in respect of the period. The insurance officer reviewed his decisions whereby the claimant had been paid unemployment benefit for the period from the local insurance officer reviewed his decisions whereby the claimant had been paid unemployment benefit for the period from the January to 12th February, 1953, and decided that the claimant had unemployed during that period. The insurance officer has not unemployed during that period. The insurance bian is unarge benefit

"The claimant appealed from that decision to the local tribunal, who upheld the decision of the local insurance officer in respect of the period from 14th to 17th January, 1953, and required the claimant to repay to the National Insurance Fund the unemployment benefit which he had received in respect of that period but allowed the claimant's appeal in respect of the period from 18th January to 12th February, 1953, on the ground that he was unemployed during such period. The tribunal so decided in so far as the period from 14th to 17th January was concerned because on the termination of his voyage on 13th January, 1953, the claimant received four days' accrued holiday pay.

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"The insurance officer appeals against that part of the tribunal's decision which relates to the period from 18th January to 12th February, 1953.

February, 1953. "The claimant has put his case in this way : he contends that when he made his claim for unemployment benefit on 14th January, 1953, it was his intention to seek employment on shore and not to return to his ship. He said that had he not returned he would not have been entitled to half-pay for the period in question. His contract with the association came to an end on 12th January, 1953, but he entered into a fresh contract to commence on 12th February, 1953. He told the local tribunal that he acted as he did to guard himself in case he could not get another job. In a letter dated 24th July, 1953, however, the claimant had stated that notification (that he did not intend to return to the ship) would only have had to be given something like forty-eight hours before he was due to rejoin the ship. He said that the shipping company were not interested in the return of the same personnel. He told the local tribunal that on 11th February, 1953, he received a letter from the association asking for confirmation that he intended to sail and giving the actual time and date for joining (the ship). He then 'definitely decided' to do so rather than risk further unemployment, he said. When he was paid for holidays or Sundays not taken (when he was at see he could not take Sunday as a holiday) he understood that to be the equivalent of overdue money for holidays or Sunday work and not as pay in respect of any future period, he said.

"The association have said that the agreement which the claimant signed on the termination of the voyage in January, 1953, was binding on the claimant and that the inquiry which was made a few days before the ship sailed was only to confirm that nothing unforeseen, such as illness, had occurred to prevent the claimant from joining the ship.

"In my opinion when the claimant signed the agreement to return to the ship when next she sailed he bound himself to return at the appointed time and the payment that he received on rejoining the ship constituted wages. It was a condition of his employment that he should receive half wages (therefore wages) during the period from 18th January to 12th February, 1953, and that he should be paid such wages when he rejoined the ship. The claimant did not give notice to cancel that agreement and in the circumstances, he was not unemployed from 18th January to 12th February, 1953, and was not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of that period.

"The claimant received in the aggregate the sum of £15 ls. 2d., that being unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 14th January to 12th February, 1953. He was not entitled to that sum of money for reasons which have already been stated and, unless I am satisfied that he acted in good faith in all respects as to the obtaining and receipt of that benefit I must in accordance with the provisions of regulations 21(1) of the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations (referred to above) require him to repay it to the National Insurance Fund. I am not so satisfied for the following reasons. When he claimed unemployment benefit on 14th January, 1953, the claimant knew that he had been or would be paid four days' wages (in respect of the period from 14th to 17th January, 1953, inclusive) and he knew also that he had signed a fresh agreement under which he had undertaken to sail with the ship again and, in consideration of which, he would be entitled upon rejoining the ship to half wages during the period between the two voyages. There was a duty on the claimant to disclose the above-mentioned facts to the authorities at the employment exchange and in not doing so his declaration made in order to obtain unemployment benefit was incomplete to his knowledge. I cannot believe that he did not think that the information which he failed to disclose would be regarded by the authorities as relevant to the decision on his claim. The onus of satisfying the statutory authorities that he acted in good faith is upon the claimant.

authorities that he acted in good faith is upon the claimant. "Guidance in this type of case is afforded by Decision R(G) 2/54, which is a decision given by three Commissioners. In paragraph 12(3) of that decision the Commissioners said '... if a thing is not done in good faith it is not done honestly', and in paragraph 12(5) it was said 'To prove that he has not acted dishonestly a claimant must show not only that he believed that he was entitled to the sum in question but that he did not knowingly mislead the authority who awarded him the sum either by making statements which he knew to be false or incomplete or by failing to disclose to the authority information as to his earnings or other matters which the claimant believed that the authority would regard as relevant to the decision on the claim'. Applying these principles to the facts of this case I am not satisfied that the claimant acted in good faith in all respects and, therefore, I must require him to repay all the benefit which has been overpaid to him. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been received in the series of *Statutory Instruments.* The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3¹/₂d. post free).

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1058; price 1s. 3d.

* See footnote * in second column on page 336.

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net, 1s. 4½d. post free), dated 3rd August ; *The Wages Regulation* (*Unlicensed Place of Refreshment*) (*Amendment*) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1079 ; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 11th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 333.

The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1009), made on 26th July by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. The purpose of the Order, which came into operation on 1st August, is to secure that the remuneration paid by Local Education Authorities as from 1st August, 1954, to teachers employed in Establishments for Further Education is in accordance with the recommendations submitted to the Minister by the Burnham Committee in their Report dated 23rd July, 1954.

by the Burnham Committee in their Report dated 23rd July, 1954. The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1154 (S.109); price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free), dated 1st September; The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1158; price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free), dated 1st September. These Regulations were made by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Fire Services Act, 1947. They consolidate with amendments the Regulations listed in the Seventh Schedule to the new Regulations. The main changes provide for the reimbursement of certain National Health Service charges; make further provision for the payment of allowances to whole-time members of a brigade in respect of removal expenses on transfer to the brigade and in respect of additional responsibilities; and for the making of payments to part-time members of a brigade in respect of attendance for civil defence training.

The British Transport Commission (Male Wages Grades Pensions) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 898; price 9d. net, $10\frac{1}{2}d$. post free), made on 1st July by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation under the Transport Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into operation on 8th July, provide for the establishment and administration of a pension scheme for male wages grades employed by the British Transport Commission. The terms and conditions of the scheme are prescribed in the Rules contained in a Schedule to the Regulations.

The Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Materials) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1028; price 3d. net, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free), made by Her Majesty in Council under the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946. This Order provides for the dissolution of the Ministry of Materials and the transfer of all the functions of the Minister of Materials to the Board of Trade. The Order also contains other provisions rendered necessary by the transfer of functions.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland) Pages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1954 No. 124; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 15th July; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 125, price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 15th July. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 296). The Tagahard's Salarias and Allegiannes (Councils Councils Counc

The Teachers' Salaries and Allowances (Compensation Grants) Amending Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 120), made on 23rd July by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1953. These Regulations extend the benefits of the principal Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 303) to the class of privileged assistants in primary schools.

assistants in primary schools. The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 121; price 3d. net, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free), dated 4th August; The Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 122; price 3d. net, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free), dated 4th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, as applied by the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. They revoke the Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1952, and the Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1952, and prescribe rates of pay, effective from 1st February, 1954, of members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Tortary, 1954, of memoers of the Royal Ofster Constabiliary. The Royal Ulster Constabiliary Allowances Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 131; price 6d. net, $7\frac{1}{2}d$. post free), made on 19th August by the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland under the Constabiliary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, and the Constability Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. This Order, which came into operation on 10th July, revokes the Royal Ulster Constability Allowances Orders, 1948, and the Royal Ulster Constability (Women Members) Allowances Orders, 1948, and prescribes the allowances payable to members of the Royal Ulster Constability.

Constabulary. The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 114); The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Mariners (Insurability) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 115; price 3d. net, $4\frac{1}{2}d$. post free). These Regulations were made on 27th July by, respectively, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, and the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1953. The Regulations came into operation on 9th August and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for August, page 269, and July, page 229).

* See footnote * in second column on page 336.

MANAA FIRST AID SANOID REQUISITES This comprehen Catalogue, published by the Pioneers of Industrial First Aid. includes a section summarising Official First Aid Regulations. It is available free to E Co M users of First Aid Equipment who apply on their Company's letterhead, and refer to this publication Cuxson Gerrard & Co. Ltd. OLDBURY BIRMINGHAM PHONE: BROADWELL 1355 llew INDUSTRIES Succeed p.szg Pusses BRITAIN'S THIRD PORT **ADVANTAGES FOR THE** LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY-RAW MATERIAL.-Direct services with all world ports .. ess for inland supplies LOCAL INDUSTRIES SUPPLY.—Solvents and plasticisers, oils (mineral and vegetable), pigments, adhesives, leather, coal tar products, chalk, cement, engineering and millwright services, fish meal and fertilizers, grain products, woodware, packing materials. LABOUR.-Immediately available. Examination of the vital statistics reveals reasonable prospects for future labour supply for several large new industries. (Ask for details.) MARKETS.-Hull serves an inland area with 14,000,000 population, and exports to all parts of the world. FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES - APPLY -DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE CUILDHALL KINGSTON UPON HULL

^{*} Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series :--Series "R(U)"-decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"-decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"-decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"-decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"-decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"-decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 336.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

(Note.-The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

Census of Production for 1951. Reports.—(i) Volume 1. Trade M. Roofing Felts. (ii) Volume 6. Trade G. Jute. (iii) Volume 9. Trade A. Margarine. (iv) Volume 1. Trade H. Glass Containers. (v) Volume 10. Trade G. Wallpaper. Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 7½d.). (vi) Volume 5. Trade J. Jewellery and Plate. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Depart-ments on 1st July, 1954. Cmd. 9245. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. ments $(4\frac{1}{2}d.)$.

Coal Mining.—Memorandum on the Coal Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) General Regulations, 1954. Price 6d (7¹/₂d.). Ministry of Fuel and Power.—See page 310.

Education.—Report of the Committee on the Organisation and Finance of Adult Education in England and Wales, August, 1954. Ministry of Education. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Fire Services.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services (Counties and County Boroughs, England and Wales) for 1953. Cmd. 9227. Price 9d. $(10\frac{1}{2}d.)$. Home Department.

Industrial Health.—Compressed Air Illness. Medical Research Council Special Report Series. No. 281. Price 5s. (5s. 2d.). Privy Council.—See page 310.

Scientific Policy.—Seventh Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (1953–1954). Cmd. 9260. Price 1s. (1s. 1¹/₂d.). -See page 307.

Select Committee on Estimates .-- (i) Fifth Report, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before Sub-Committee C. and Appendices. Agricultural Research. Session 1953-54. H.C.218. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 9d.). (ii) Sixth Report, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before Sub-Committee D. and Appendices. Regional Organisations of Government Departments. Session 1953-54. H.C.233. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 10d.).

Statistics.—The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England * See footnote * in next column

and Wales for the year 1952. Tables. Part II, Civil. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.). General Register Office.

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown below or through any bookseller.

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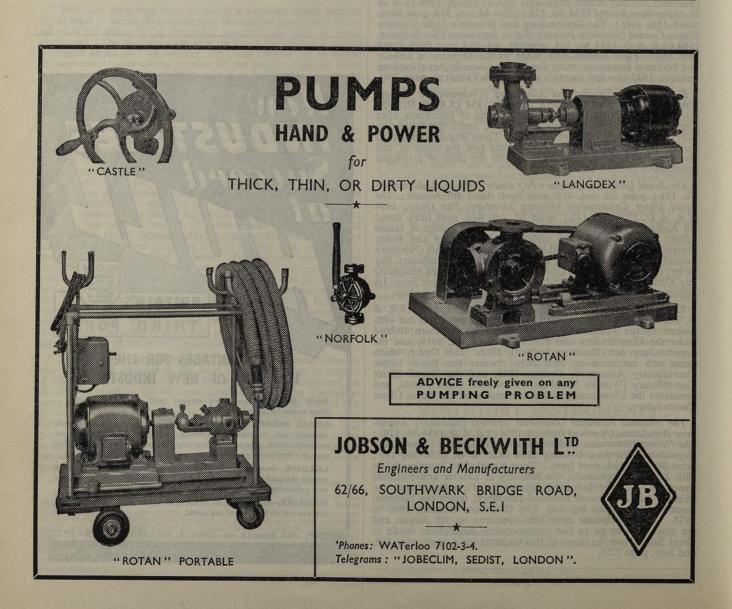
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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone : Bushey Heath 3211.) ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone : City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.) E.C.1.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, 1954

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment Exchanges provide a service for bringing together employers wanting workers, and men and women looking for employment.

Every effort is made to find the right job for the right man. Advice on choice of jobs is available to those who need it, and whenever possible private interviews are arranged. Special arrangements are in operation for dealing with vacancies in commerce.

Urgent vacancies which cannot be filled locally are circulated over a wide area, and, if necessary, over the whole country through a Regional teleprinter system.

Employers who want staff should telephone, write or call at the nearest Employment Exchange.

Persons who want a job or change of job should call at any Employment Exchange.

APPOINTMENTS OFFICES

A specialist employment service for professional and managerial or senior executive posts is provided through Appointments Offices in London, Manchester and Glasgow, and for nursing, midwifery and the medical auxiliary services through 140 Nursing Appointments Offices.

Employers should notify vacancies of this kind direct to an Appointments Office or through any Employment Exchange. Qualified persons who want to be considered for this kind of employment should apply direct to an Appointments Office or through any Employment Exchange.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER

A specialist employment service centralised in London for scientists, technologists, professional engineers, architects and surveyors. It has a staff of professionally qualified men and women, who also give careers advice.

Persons qualified for registration should apply direct (see address in next column) or through any Employment Exchange.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This Service gives advice to young people leaving school on their choice of employment, helps them to find suitable jobs, and guides and advises them in their early years of employment. It is provided locally through Youth Employment Offices, which in some places are administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and elsewhere by the Local Education Authorities Education Authorities.

School leavers and other young people under 18 years of age requiring advice and assistance in seeking work, or parents needing advice regarding suitable jobs for their children, should get in touch with the local Youth Employment Office.

FACTORY INSPECTORATE

Factory Inspectors are responsible for the administration of the Factories Acts and are available for consultation on all matters concerning the Safety, Health and Welfare of workers matters concerning the safety, relatin and wehate of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to those Acts, such as docks, building operations. There are 95 District Offices in the country, centred on the more important towns. The addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange, or they may be found in the telephone directory under "Factory Inspectors".

Safety, Health and Welfare methods and appliances used in factories are displayed at the Safety, Health and Welfare Museum, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, which is open free to the public.

TRAINING

Vocational training in certain trades is provided at Govern-ment Training Centres, Technical Colleges, or with selected employers, for eligible men and women including disabled

Persons wishing to take advantage of these facilities should enquire at the nearest Employment Exchange.

T.W.I. (Training within Industry for Supervisors) is available for the benefit of those in charge of people in large or small undertakings. It offers training in the essentials of supervision—leadership, method improvement and the ability to give clear instruction.

Particulars of the scheme may be obtained from the nearest Regional Office.

DISABLED PERSONS

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer. His special duty is to help disabled persons to find suitable employment, or to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. He is also available to discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, or questions arising out of the employment of disabled persons.

This service is available to all disabled persons no matter how the disability was incurred.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Workers who have had a serious illness or accident may need a period of graduated reconditioning to the physical and mental stresses of industrial life before they can confidently resume work. They may also need expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if they have to change their job. These services are provided at the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units.

Full particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

WORKERS' WELFARE

The Outside Welfare Service helps to promote arrangements for the welfare of workers in matters outside the factory but related to their employment.

Inquiries may be made at any Employment Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A Regional Industrial Relations Officer and Conciliation Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. Their functions include assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery and assistance in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

This service provides advice and assistance to industrial undertakings, large and small, on personnel policy and on the techniques of personnel management, and in particular on questions concerning joint consultation.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

WAGES INSPECTION

The function of the wages inspectorate is enforcement of the payment of wages in compliance with Orders under the Wages Council Acts and Catering Wages Act.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

REGIONAL OFFICES

LONDON : Hanway House, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 8454. NORTH MIDLANDS : Block 2, Government Buildings, Clifton Boulevard, Nottingham. Nottingham 46111. NORTH WESTERD : Sunjicht North WESTERN: Sunlight House, Quay Street, Blackfriars 3424 and 8821. EAST AND WEST RIDINGS: Coronet House, Queen Street, Leads 1.

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